(1943)

~~Deathbed~~

Development Department

Go MS 4011

10-12-4.

Reminder Msg. 31474(A)F/43

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS/DEPARTMENT

Received here at

O ML MANGALORE KNA 7 30 RAMAMURTI ADVISER GOVT MADRAS

DISTRICT DEALING MAINLY RICE SEIZING PADDY GRAVELY DISTURBES

RURAL ECONOMY LANDHOLDERS OFFERING RICE COOPERATION MEMORIAL

POSTED PRAY VISIT DISTRICT URGENT

SECRETARIES LANDHOLDERS ASSOCIATION SOUTHKANARA

The sequence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in serial number (in the case of foreign Telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any), and number of words.

This form must accompany any inquiry respecting this telegram.

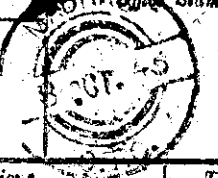
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

170

NOTICE.

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this telegram.

Charges to pay.		R.A. Office Stamp.
Rs.	As.	



Handed in at (Office of Origin).	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.

Rcd. here at H. M.

N.B.—The name of the sender, if telegraphed, is to be written after the text.

C. S.

009

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

O M MANGALORE KNA 7 40 RAMAMOORTHY ESQ ADV.....

GOVT MADRAS ===

= RYOTS SOUTH KANARA GREATLY PURTURBED PROPOSED

REQUISITION OF PADDY BEFORE CONVERSION INTO RICE

THIS WILL CAUSE GREAT HARDSHIP TO CULTIVATION &

RURAL LABOUR ALSO AFFECT SECOND CROP AREA LETTER

FOLLOWS = RAO BAHADUR ALWA

The ex... ...ence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in serial num... (in the case of foreign Telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any), and ...mber of words.

This form must accompany any inquiry respecting this telegram

Eden Press, Calcutta—No. 146 (5173/B-125)—17-11-42—1,00,000 Bks.

C. S.

879

MADRAS 1 OCT 45 S.T.O.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

No.

M ——— M

D KE MANGALORE KNA 7 28 S V RAMAMURTHI ADVISER

GOVERNMENT MADRAS =

YOUR VISIT HERE NECESSARY FOR DECIDING

REQUISITIONING RATIONING WITHOUT DETRIMENT TI

PRODUCERS CONSUMERS = = A B SETTY EX M L A =

The number of words at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in serial number (in the case of foreign Telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if any), and number of words.

This form must accompany any inquiry respecting this telegram.

Eden Press, Calcutta—No. 146 (5173/B-125)—17.11.42—1,00,000 Bks.

Special

Endorsement No. 31474 (A) FI/43-1, dt. 2-10-43.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue (C.S.)

The Board is requested to send a Dy. C.C.S. to South Kanara urgently to report on the rice situation in the District, ~~He may be~~ with special reference to (1) the very high prices of rice prevailing in the district when compared to those in other districts and (2) the question whether there is need to import rice into the district or whether requisitioning will meet the needs of the district adequately.

9X43

Do the Bd. Rev. S.C.S. (with copies of telegrams at M 1-7 above)

[R: 16-10-43]

3189 (A) 1/43

A. B. Shetty, Ex-M.L.A.

MANGALORE,
7th October 1943.

To

S. V. Ramamurthi Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Adviser, Government of Madras.

S i r,

I have sent you today a telegram worded as follows:-

"Your visit here necessary for deciding requisitioning, rationing without detriment to producers, consumers".

It is the desire of many people here that you should be requested to come here personally and hear all sides before Government make their decision regarding the question of requisitioning rice and introducing rationing in urban areas. The interests of producers as well as consumers should be given due consideration in fixing a fair price. There is a wide-spread feeling here that the needs of rural people in regard to supply of food, agricultural implements etc. are not being attended to by the authorities who seem to be mainly concerned about the requirements of the more vocal people in urban areas. The quota of rice to be requisitioned from each landholder should be definitely fixed and not left to the discretion of subordinate officials who are liable to misuse the power given to them in this matter. It is apprehended that paddy will be requisitioned here before it is converted into rice by hand pounding in the village farm. Representations have already been made to the Collector pointing out the hardships that will be caused to the cultivating classes by requisitioning

paddy in places where it is the custom to make rice before disposing of it. The 'Grow More Food' campaign will be definitely discouraged and people will take more and more to production of commercial crops, if the interests of the growers of paddy are not properly looked after.. The public feel that if you personally visit this place and know things first hand as you have done in the case of several other districts. greater justice will be done and there will be better co-operation between the people and the officials in regard to the solution of the food problem.

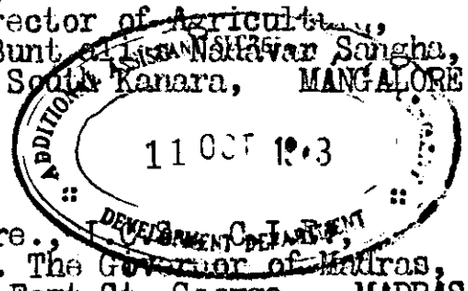
ABBAS
7.10.43

Dev
Ind

31790

From

Rao Bahadur K.T.Alva,
Retired Deputy Director of Agriculture,
President, The Bunt [illegible] Nalavar Sangha,
South Kanara, MANGALORE.



To

S.V.Ramamurthi, Esqre., I.C.S.,
Adviser to H.E. The Governor of Madras,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

S i r,

Hereby I confirm the following telegram sent to you to-day:-

> "Ryots South Kanara greatly perturbed proposed requisition of paddy before conversion into rice, this will cause great hardship to cultivators and rural labour, also affect second crop area; letter follows".

The statistics that are being collected by the Village Officers regarding the outturn of paddy crop and the rent payable to the land-holders by the tenants and the reports given currency regard to this matter have created an alarm in the minds of agriculturist classes. It is believed that the District authorities are taking steps to requisition paddy from the tenants. It has been already represented to the District Collector, at the meeting called by him on 26- 9- 1943 that paddy should not be requisitioned in areas where rent is collected in the form of rice. The conversion of paddy into rice is an important cottage industry in the rural areas of this District. The preparation of rice from paddy provides employment to the large number of poor people in the country side. Besides, it makes available to the cultivators, husk for fuel, bran for feeding cattle and broken rice for the poultry. People here are accustomed to eat par boiled hand pounded rice. The land-holders present at the above said meeting have, therefore, urged that paddy should not be requisitioned. They were agreed to give 25% of their rice rent for distribution in urban areas, where rationing is proposed to be intro-

duced. They have also requested that Rs. 10/-- per mura (84 lbs.) should be paid to them and that they would undertake to have the above quota of rice delivered at the Taluk and the sub-taluk head quarters during the period from December to April. This quota may be requisitioned direct from the land-holders even now. And while the Government are considering the needs of urban area, they should not ignore the requirements of food supply, kerosene oil, agricultural implements at controlled rates, and supply of cattle for the people in rural areas. The requisitioning of paddy as proposed at present, will, I am afraid, reduce the acreage under paddy cultivation. Unless a fair and price is not given he requisitioned rice, the tendency to substitute commercial crops for paddy crop will undoubtedly be on the in-

The most difficult and busy period of agricultural operations has just started. The cultivator is to harvest, thresh, winnow, dry and store his first crop grain and side by side, he is to prepare the land for the second crop and complete planting as quick as possible. Such being the case, he should not be disturbed when he is in the midst of his tedious programme by requisitioning officers. If it is done, it will affect the second crop yield and acreage.

In conclusion, I submit that the Government should be considerate in deciding its course of action at ... critical period in the agricultural operations of this district.

I beg to remain,

Mangalore,
7- 10- 1943.

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

K. V. Hegde

Dev

Memo No 31474(A)FI/43-2 dt. 14.10.43.

To Sri A.B. Shetty, Ex M.L.A., Mangalore

Sri Rao Bahadur K.T. Alva,
Retired Dy. Director of Agriculture,
President, The Bunt ali Nadavar Sangha,
Mangalore, S. Kanara Dt

Civil Distbns - Rice - Requisitions

Ref: Your letter Dt 7th Oct. 1943

I am directed to state that the Fonttle Adviser to H.E. the Governor is unable to pay a visit to S. Kanara during this month as he had to leave for New Delhi to attend the Food conference that he expects to hold in S. Kanara during Nov. 1943. The Dy. C.C.S. has been asked to visit the dt for report on the situation there after making necessary enquiries.

3 X 43

11/10/43

Copy to the Addl Rev(CS) in Conf. of 9.10.43 in No 31474 (A)FI/43 dt 9-10-43, for consideration (with Copies of P-13a)

Note Dy — as submitted W.R. to Addl's minute at P 9 ante.

13 X 43

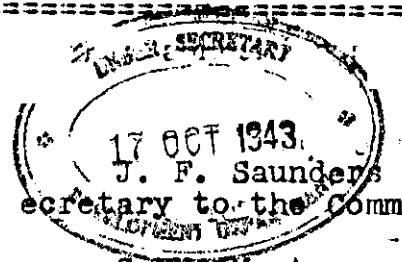
14.10.43. Addl Sec.

11/10/43

Revenue Department.
(Civil Supplies)
Subject

CIVIL SUPPLIES - Rice (South Kanara) - Situation - Enquiry and Report - called for. 33069

Refce. No.6592/43-1 A.S.
Madras, Dated 14/10/1943.



From

J. F. Saunders Esq., I. C. S.,
Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

C. H. Masterman Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

Read: Endorsement No.31474 (A) F.I/43 Dev. d. 9/10/43.

The Board submits that Sri.R.C.Ratho, Deputy Commissioner, Civil Supplies has been deputed to

isit South Kanara District and to report on the rice ituation there. -A report will be submitted to the Government on his return.

2. The Deputy Commissioner intends starting for Mangalore on 14/10/1943.

e copy) For S e c r e t a r y.

To
The Secretary to Government.
Development Department.

Ksn.16/10.

335-23(B)F/43

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ರೈತರ ಯು ಭೂಮ್ಯಾಲಿಕರ ಸಂಘ
The South Kanara Land Holders' Association

D. Manjayya Hegde, M. L. C.
President.

K. S. HEGDE, B.A., (Hons.) B.L.
Hon. Jt. Secretary.

K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, B.Sc., L.L.B.
Hon. Jt. Secretary & Treasurer.

KODIALBAIL,
MANGALORE.

Ref. No.....

Dated 6th October, 1943

PERSONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
20 OCT 1943
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

To,

S. V. Rama Murthi, Esqr., C. I. E., I.C.S.,
Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Madras,
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

Sir,

Subject: Rationing in Urban areas in South Kanara District - Requisition of Paddy and Rice.

On 26-9-1943, we the office-bearers of the Landholders' Association of South Kanara and other prominent landholders were invited by the Collector of the District to meet in a conference and advise him with regard to the decision of the Madras Government to requisition paddy and rice.

The Landholders' Association has been making representations in the past with regard to this problem and has been taking all these days an active interest in solving it. They as a class are sympathetic and are prepared to agree to any reasonable scheme to solve the problem. With this attitude the office-bearers of our Association and other prominent Landholders submitted the following proposals for consideration of the meeting - through their representative Rao Bahadur K. T. Alva, retired Deputy Director of Agriculture.

They are:- (1) That paddy should not be requisitioned in areas where rice is received as rent, as this would destroy the Home industry of converting paddy into rice and further put the tenants to loss of bran meant for

cattle and about 3 to 4 seers of rice and broken rice, the bye-product of conversion; (2) that rationing of rice should be introduced in all Taluk and sub-taluk centres and/those areas private merchants should not be allowed to do business in rice except as agents of the Government, but the stock should be held and controlled by the Government, because the experience of the last year was that requisitioned rice in some cases was entrusted to private rice merchants and the stocks either went underground or were sold at higher rates in the market; (3) That Government should appoint rice purchasing officers in all Taluks and sub-taluk centres who should purchase rice or paddy from landholders and others on immediate cash payment because it is the experience of last year that payments are delayed and small landholders evade requisition prominently for this reason and several other valid reasons; (4) that price of rice should not be less than ₨10/- per mura of rice (or 7 kalsiges of paddy where paddy is received as rent) for the lowest variety of rice delivered at landholders' cost at the taluk or sub-taluk centres; (5) that Landholders would agree to give voluntarily 25% of their renta collections by the end of February 1944 and if the required quantity for urban rationing is not covered by such deliveries by that time the landholders would further give another 25% to make up the deficit. (It is estimated that maximum stock required for urban consumption is about 10,00,000 muras of rice); (6) That this contribution should be demanded from all patta-dars who pay ₨50/- or more assessment on their rice fields and that requisition notices might be served even now demanding stocks. These were practically the conclusions also on which everybody present agreed and the Collector promised th Conference to inform the Madras Government and seek their views in this matter.

Subsequent to the said Conference rumours are afloat in the villages that the Government have decided to requisition paddy inspite of reasonable and fair offer of Landholders. It is also rumoured that paddy thus collected by the Government would be handed over to select mill-owners for conversion into rice, for supply of capital, and that they would be made responsible to supply stocks wherever they are needed. On our part we are advising our constituents to stick to the proposals made by us.

If the wholesale requisition of paddy is sanctioned merely on the ground that landholders may not deliver the stocks, it is bound to play havoc and experience of Calcutta Town will be the experience in this District as well. The price of rice which is expected to be kept at Rs10-8-0 and not more than Rs11-0-0 per mura cannot be assured, because conveyance of paddy, stocking the same, its conversion and re-distribution of rice from the rice-mills would add a great deal to raise the price of rice in consequence it will be a strong factor to reduce the price paid to the producer.

We have read reports of your speeches at Tanjore and other places where you had conceded that 2½ measures of rice per rupee was fair and could not be construed as too high under the present state of things. At that rate the rice in this District could be sold at Rs11-3-3 per mura (2½ measures are equivalent to 3¾ seers of rice in this district and 42 seers makes up a mura of rice). In pre-war days Tanjore and Bezwada rice used to be sold in Mangalore market at 8 to 12as. cheaper than local rice, as this fact can be verified from

Gazette prices published by the Government. At that level, our price for rice could be fixed at Rs11-11-3. The present market rate of rice is Rs15/- per mura. It is with great sacrifice and sympathetic understanding that landholders have come forward to the assistance of the Government and the people to sell their stock at Rs10/- per mura solely with a view to avoid unpleasantness and confusion (if not, the scenes of Bengal) in this District which is undoubtedly more or less self-supporting.

We do not think the Government want to disassociate ~~with~~ them, the co-operation voluntarily offered by the landholders to solve the most urgent and all important food problem.

The scheme offered by the Landholders no doubt cast upon the Government incurring of the cost of administration of food distribution, we do not think the Government would be unwilling or any section of the people would eve complain of such extra expenditure.

The said scheme brings the producers and the consum ers as near as possible and the middlemen who are re- sible for disappearance of stocks and speculative price will mostly be eliminated and the urban areas having beer brought within the rationing scheme would go a long way in maintaining a fixed price throughout the year and the producers would be getting a fair return for their labour

Our Association is anxious to wait upon you deputation to explain these matters and do everything tha lies in our power to solve the vexed problem. Therefore we request you to be good enough to visit this District

and if that is not possible to appoint some time at Madras to meet our deputation. We want to impress upon you that your presence here in this District will enable you to meet all parties connected with the problem and finally decide the course of action. You may be aware that in this District there is a very large number of small pattadars and every co-operation offered by land-owners would necessarily lighten the burden of Government in dealing with their stocks as compared to coercive measures. A personal talk would clear many matters as between the producers on the one hand and the measures going to be enforced through a large number of government officials, which the great number of pattadars necessarily involves.

We beg to remain,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

Hon. Secretaries.

33523(D) FI/43
F.I.

C.F. 32.

Department

From (Name) Sri A.Laxminarayana Rao, B.A.,B.L.,
Designation President, District Board, South Kanara.
Station Mangalore.

Received ✓ Registered

To
S.V.Ramamoorthi Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Advisor to His Excellency
The Governor of Madras,
Fort St.George,
Madras.

ADDITIONAL SECRETARIAT TO GOVERNMENT
20 OCT 1943
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Enclosures: C.C. No. 51/43 dated 13-10-1943.

Sir,

I forward herewith the resolution passed by the members of the District Board assembled at an informal meeting at the District Board office on 13-10-1943.

PRESIDENT. 13/10

DJK/13.10.

The following members of the District Board S.Kanara in an informal meeting held on 13-10-1943 at 2 p.m. in the office of the District Board have resolved to endorse the representations of the Landholders in their Memorial dated 6-10-1943 addressed to Sri S.V.Ramamoorthi, Adviser to the Governor of Madras. It is further resolved that the Adviser be requested to visit this District at a very early date to meet one deputation. It is resolved to forward copies of this resolution to the Adviser Sri S.V.Ramamoorthi and to the Collector,S.Kanara.

(1) Sri A.Laxminarayana Rao, B.A.,B.L., President,Dt.Board,S.K.
(2) Khan Bahadur Muhammad Schamnad Saheb Bahadur, M.L.A.
(3) Sri A.C.Nair
(4) " B.Kariappa Bhandary
(5) " Bola Vasudeva Rao
(6) " K.Krishna Shetty
(7) " A.Krishnaraya Kodgi
(8) " K.Shankar
(9) " K.R.Ballal
(10) C.K.Lobo Esq., B.A.,B.L.
(11) G.C.Rego Esq., B.A.,B.L.
(12) Sri A.Nagappaya
(13) " Jathappa Rai
(14) " Ramaya Naik
(15) " Belinje Krishnaya Hegde
(16) " P.Ramanatha Marla.

/True Copy/

PRESIDENT, 13/10
Dt.Board,S.Kanara.

DJK/13.10.43.

13/10/43

26 3147(B)E/43 Dcu

17-26

Submitted for perusal & p (1-9) ante. with reference to minutes at p (7) ante it is submitted that the memorial, 23 the Landholder received at Mon p (9) ante is at p 25 (1-5) ante.

17-21 M

Addl. Secy. (Sri Rao Sahib R.S. Rattoi Rao) has been deputed by the Ccs. to go to the S. Kanara dist for necessary enquiry purpose. M/s K.T. Alaia & Shetty were already informed of this. They were also informed that the Addl. Secy. is visiting S. Kanara during Nov 43.

The file Cover was linked with Ans. No. of the Govt. of India

2. This for orders whether Addl. Secy. will receive a deputation of the Landholders as desired by the petitioners at A on p 5 ante.

C 21×43

Y 21×43

Addl. Secy

Addl. Secy is on tour visiting S Kanara

SPR

C 21/X/43

Addl. Secy

Addl. Secy is on tour visiting S Kanara

SPR

21/X/43.

Addl. Secy

Addl. Secy is on tour visiting S Kanara

SPR

C 21/X/43

Addl. Secy

K

Y 25/X/43

T.M. D/26/X/43 Dec 27

From the Dy. Sec.

To the Sec to CCS.

Civil Supplies - Rice - S. Kanara - Situation - Enquiry by Dy CCS - Report

Ref Bdi's 10.6592/43-1A3 D/14/Cf/43 f 15-16 ct

Please state immediately when the report of the Dy. CCS deputed to S Kanara may be expected.

C/25/XII

25/X/43.

W. 25/X. Note Draft TM submitted with reference to Bdi's minutes at f 26 ct C/25/XII

P.D. 29/X/43

25/X/43

25

O.F. 304. 29

OFFICE OF THE...

Date 27/X/1943, Hours 1 Min

TELEPHONIC MESSAGE

From To U.S.I

The Under Secy

Secretary of State

27 OCT 1943

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sent - Secret Emphasis - Rec'd Secret Management - Substance Enciphering by Dep. Co. Co. S - Repeat Rep - :- Your T: 1142 26/X/43. 27 ante

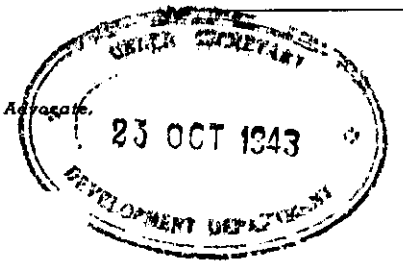
The Report of The Dy. CCS has just been received. The Bd 18 remarks there on will be communicated to the Secretary

27/X/43.

The Bunt *alias* Nadavara Sangha, S. Kanara

ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬಂಟರ ಯಾನೆ ನಾಡವರ ಸಂಘ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು.

RAO BAHADUR K. T. ALWA,
Deputy Director of Agriculture (Rtd.)
President.
RAO SAHEB P. R. RANGANATHA PUNJA, *Advocate.*
Vice-President.



K. SADANANDA HEGDE, *Advocate,*
Secretary.
34279 A. VITTAL PUNJA, *L. Ag.*
Treasurer.

MANGALORE, 20th Oct., 1943

From

Rao Bahadur Sri K.T.Alwa,
Retired Deputy Director of Agriculture,
resident, Bunt, Nadawar Sangha, South Kanara,
M a n g a l o r e.

To

The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Development Department,
Fort St. George, M a d r a s.

Civil Supplies - Paddy - Requisitioning - ~~14~~ 16 ante
Reference - Your No.31474 (A) -F1/43-2 d/-14th Oct.,1943.

S i r,

I acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the above quoted reference. The Sangha is deeply indebted to Government for the speedy action taken and eagerly look forward to the arrival of the Fourth Advise to His Excellency the Governor to give the necessary relief. I request that timely intimation be given to us regarding the tour programme of the Adviser in this district.

Your obedient servant,
K. V. Alwa
President, Bunt, Nadawar Sangha

DC
Rs. Submitted for perusal & p/s 29-31 above. The report of the Dy CC & (& the Bd's remarks) referred to in the T.M at p/s 29 may be awaited till 3.11.43.

29/X/43

29/X/43

Ad Sec.

C. S.

34278

INDIAN POST AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at ____ H. ____ M.

J HL MANGALORE KODIYALBAIL 25-20 RAMAMURTHI

ADVISOR GOVERNOR MADRAS =

PADDY REQUISITIONING EXTENSIVELY PRAY STAY SEIZING

TILL YOU ARRIVE DISTRICT

SECY LANDLORDERS ASSOCIATION MANGALORE

equence of entries at the beginning of this telegram is—class of telegram, time handed in erial number (in the case of foreign Telegrams only), office of origin, date, service instructions (if ny), and number of words.

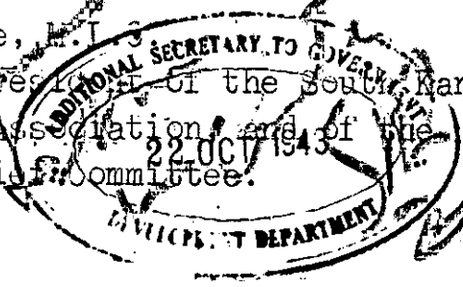
This form must accompany any inquiry respecting this telegram

den Press, Calcutta—No. 146 (5173/B-125)—17-11-42—1,00,000 Bks.

Dharmastala, South Kanara,
Dated 18th October, 1943.

From

Sri D. Manjaya Hegde, B.L.,
Landholder and President of the South Kanara
Landholders' Association and of the Dharma-
Jana Food Relief Committee.



To

S. V. Rama Murthi Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Madras,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

Subject: Requisition and Acquisition of Paddy - in South Kanara - Letter from the South Kanara Landholders' Association, dated 6-10-1943.

I feel it needless to recall the points urged with cogent reasoning in our letter quoted above, as I am sure that they could not have escaped your benign and deliberate consideration which they deserve. But, having received no gesture of a favourable attitude on the part of the Government I am constrained to draw your kind attention to the facts stated below.

It is my firm conviction as that of our Association that relieving the distress of the poor is the main objective of the Government by the prohibition of hoarding of food-grains by producers and profiteering by middlemen and trading classes, and that in order to solve this serious problem, requisition and acquisition of <u>rice</u> is an experimental measure which promises to be a success so far.

But it passes one's understanding how that objective can be attained if paddy itself be seized from the

cultivating tenants without any regard to the interest of the landowner soon after it is threshed from the floor. It is a well-known fact that this system of paddy seizure is unsuited to our district where rental by the tenant to the landlord is payable only in the shape of rice after conversion of paddy into rice which is a process giving him broken rice for his consumption for atleast 2 months, the bran and chaff produced therefrom as fodder for plough cattle atleast, if not for his milch breed. Tenancy in this district is not similar to that in the other districts of the Province. The payment of rental by the tenants is from year to year by the end of March save in exceptional cases at an earlier period. And such payment is only after the tenant reaps even his second crop and never before that.

That being so, if the seizure of paddy from the tenant is enforced when the time comes for the tenants' reckoning of the rental due by him with his landlord, awful confusion is bound to occur and there is no knowing what bitter friction will arise as between the landlord and his tenant and how it will affect the interest of the general community and the public en bloc. Whether the same tenant will or should be allowed to cultivate the lands will threaten to be a vexed question.

It is rather difficult to comprehend the rationale of the unheard system of requisitioning and acquisitioning of paddy unless and until that of rice has been deemed by the Government to have failed in this district. There is not even a suggestion to the knowledge of any one of the landholders that any attempt has been made to

defeat the purpose of the Government.

If there is one objection more sound and solid against the paddy acquisition it is this. The Government assessment on lands is being collected in 5 kists on instalments from February to May, and the landlord's payment of such assessment surely depends on his receipt of the rent of such land from his tenant except in cases where the landlord is a rich capitalist, and in the usual course the plea of non-payment of rent by the tenant will never excuse the landlord for default to pay the assessment with the result that the landlord wil have to face the risk of losing his land in the auction sale for arrears of revenue, a calamity than which nothing will be more formidable.

In the beginning of this year some of the more prominent landlords of the district voluntarily came forward without any Government co-operation to assuage the distress of the poor and also of the middle classes consisting mostly of Government servants and others, constituted a District Committee called the "South Kanara Mahajana Food Relief Committee" raised contributions of rice, opened centres for sale of rice on retail at rates below the Government controlled ones. As the President of the said Committee I contributed a large quantity of rice. This work would have continued still but for the introduction of the system of requisitioning and acquisitioning of rice. At any rate I am far from cavilling at the system. It is only against that now brought into vogue I enter my fervent protest.

As for myself I am selling yearly about 2500 muras of boiled rice and buying about 1500 muras of raw ___ for Temple purposes and distribution among deserving devotees.

If the acquisitioning of paddy be enforced my pious duties and public benefaction will very grievously suffer. lar will be the plight of so many religious and charitable institutions in this District of various denominations such as Hindu Mutts, Mahomedan Mosques, Christian Churches and Jain Mutts and Basties (Temples) all of which own large landed estates with a stake in the district, which deserve special consideration or exemption under the worst circumstances.

In conclusion I have only to request you to be so considerate and sympathetic as to visit our district centres and have a view of the conditions prevailing here on first-hand information and till then order the suspension of the process of paddy acquisition by seizure from the tenantry.

Please believe to be,
Yours very sincerely,

Ans

Ds.

A.C's minutes at p/Cants.

The letter referred to in the minutes was received from A.C's Camp & submitted to Dson 21/7/43. It has not yet been received back in the Section. Will be resubmitted with the main file. May lie over till 30-10-43.

not with Cn

21/7/43

26 X 43

34638 (7)

B. SHE...,

Mangalore,

25th October 1943.

From

A.B.Shetty, Ex-M.L.A
Mangalore.

To

R.M.Sundaram Esquire, I.C.S.,
Additional Secretary to the
Government of Madras.
Madras.

Sir,

Civil Supplies- Rates / Requisitioning
Ref:- Your letter dated 14th October 1943 No.31474(A)-
14 Oct FI/43-2.

*****

People here are awaiting the visit of the Adviser to this District [illegible] month. It will help us if we can be kindly made known what action Government have taken on the report made by the Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies. The requisitioning of paddy direct from the tenants is being continued here in spite of all the representations made by the landholders. A scare has been created by the way in which this is being done. If paddy is sent to the Mills and given to merchants for sale, producers as well as

consumers will suffer and feel highly dissatified. Competitive buying and profiteering by middlemen should be prevented. If the Co-operative agency is employed for buying all rice and for supplying it to consumers through their stores and through retail dealers, it will become easy to control prices and regulate all work. This matter as well as the fixing of a fair price for rice requires the early attention of Government.

May I know when we may expect the Adviser's visit to South Kanara ?

Yours truly

25.10.43

P.S. I now learn that orders have subsequently been sent to village officers for permitting tenants to convert requisitioned paddy into rice.

Yours truly.

Rao Bahadur U.Ramappa B.A.B.L.,
Retired City Civil Judge,

Mangalore,
Kankanady Post,
-21.10.1943.

Dear M[illegible]amamoorthi,

I have to point out to you that the market price of rice within the Mangalore Municipality to-day is from Rs.16/- to 17/- per mura while the controlled price is Rs.8-10-0 to Rs.9.10.0. The controlled price of Rs.9-10-0 corresponds to the price prevailing in Madras at present. The controlled rice is being distributed amongst about 5000 people within the Municipality while the population of Mangalore Municipality is 80,000. Thus we find that 75,000 people within the Municipality are compelled to buy rice at a rate which is 60% higher than the price prevaling in Madras. And yet South Kanara is, if not a surplus District, at any rate a self sufficing district. The only reason for this extraordinary state of affairs is profiteering on the part of land holders and merchants. Otherwise it is impossible to understand why in a place like Mangalore the prices should run so high. I understand that a few houses

have been supplied with ration cards and these alone have the advantage of the controlled price. And even in their case I am told that they do not get regular supply of rice.

Under the circumstances may I request you to be kind enough to see that rice is made available to the public of Mangalore at the Madras rates by introducing ceiling price for rice and by having more controlled rice available at the several depots so that the Collector may be in a position to issue ration cards to almost everybody in the city.

Yours sincere

Sharma

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

C.

NOTICE

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this telegram.

Charges to pay.

Rs. | As.

Office Stamp.

MADRAS
1 NOV 43
G.T.O.

Handed in at (Office of Origin) | Date | Hour | Minutes | Service Instructions. | Words

Recd. here at | H. | M.

N.B.—The name of the Sender if telegraphed is written after the text.

Eden Press, Calcutta—No. 375 (5170/B-241)—12-2-42—1,50,000 Blks.

DW

"Submitted for perusal pp 39-43 ante. The report of the Dy. Cal. Has submitted to appeal for perusal. Ltr returning reply awaited W.r.t. Hon'ble minister at p 35 ante it is submitted that the memorial was already seen by Hon. (The memorial is at p. 17-21 ante. Pl. also see the note & orders at p 26 ante).

Put up with Board's report.

1/11/43.

1/11/43

Spl

21143

30 OCT 1943
5-30 P.M.
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Subject. F 1

CIVIL SUPPLIES - Rice - South Kanara - Sufficiency of stock and high prices - Enquiry - Report - Submitted -

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Ref. No.6592/43-3.A.3 (C.S.) Dated, 29-10-1943.

From

J.F.Saunders Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies,
Board of Revenue, Madras.

To

W.Scott Brown Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

Read: Endorsement No.31474 (A) F.1/43 Development dated 9-10-43.
Board's Reference No.6592/43-1 A.3 dated 14-10-43
Copy of letter No.31474 (A) F.I/43-2 Dev. dated 14-10-43.

The Board submits a copy of the report of Sri. R.C. Ratho, Deputy Commissioner, (Civil Supplies) who was deputed to enquire into the rice situation in the South Kanara district with reference to the Government endorsement first read above.

2. The Board agrees with Mr. Ratho that there is sufficient stock in the district and that there is no need to import rice into the district. The difficulty lies only in getting hold of these stocks and placing them on the market at a reasonable price. Mr. Ratho finds that the merchants are mainly responsible for the high prices and that they have combined with a section of the landholders, taking advantage of the fact that it is difficult for Government to requisition paddy owing to the tenancy system in that district and the difficulty in getting the paddy converted immediately into rice, as the practice there is to hand-pound it. The Board considers that requisitioning in some form is the only remedy and recommends strongly that the co-operative societies should displace these merchants.

The land owners object strongly to the requisitioning of paddy. The Board doubts if this can be avoided entirely, but if the co-operative societies take the place of the merchants, they might be able to get paddy from the land owners and tenants without requisitioning and make arrangements for converting it into rice or even make arrangements with the landowners to get rice at a reasonable price. The rate of Rs.10/- per mura for rice delivered at taluk headquarters to co-operative societies, which is what the landowners offer and which is not much more than the price the consumers suggest, seems reasonable and taking into account the charges on account of transport to distribution points, storage, handling establishment etc., and the wholesaler's profit as shown in the margin, rice can be sold to the consumers at about Rs.10-8-0 per mura by the Co-operative Societies.

3. As regards the need for the introduction of rationing the Board considers that statutory rationing should be introduced at once in Mangalore and Kasaragod, but this will take some time. The Collector has been instructed in the meanwhile and at once to introduce a scheme of rationing in both these towns as other Collectors have done.

-True copy-

For Secretary 30/10

To The Secretary to Government, Development Department
(with copy of p.p.11-16 and p.p.17-25 in original)

	Per Mura		
Cost of rice	10	0	0
Transport and handling	0	2	0
Storage, establishment, unforeseen etc.	0	2	0
Wholesaler's profit	0	4	0
	10	8	0

mg.29/10

S U B J E C T.

R I C E: South Kanara district - Requisitioning -
- - -

1-8 and:

In their endorsement Development Department No.31474 (A) F-1/43 dated 9-10-43 the Government have called for a report on the rice situation in the South Kanara district with special reference to (1) the very high prices of rice prevailing in the district when compared to those in other districts and (2) the question whether there is need to import rice into the district, or whether requisitioning will meet the requirements of the district adequately.

2. The population of the district is 15,23,516 according to the census of 1941 and of Mangalore town 81,069. Most of the rice used in the district is handpounded and not milled. Landholders use the first crop rice for their own consumption as it is superior in quality. The quantity of rice received by them from December to February is negligible Although the first crop is harvested in September and October on account of the north-east monsoon conversion of paddy into rice on a large scale is postponed to January.

3. TENANCY: There are two kinds of tenants in Mangalore viz. Mulgeni and Chalgeni. The former have a permanent right of occupancy and pay cash rent while the latter have no such interest and pay rent in kind. The tenant delivers the rent in kind to the landholder mostly in the months of March to May wherever hand-pounding is in vogue.

4. TRANSPORT: The innumerable water courses in the district are an obstable to transport, during the rainy season from June to September. Country crafts, carts and a few lorries are available.

5. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS: Statement showing the imports and exports of rice and paddy to and from place outside the District of South Kanara for 1940-1941.

1940			1941.		
Imports (Rice)	Exports (rice)	Surplus (rice)	Imports (Rice)	Exports (rice).	Surplus (rice).
98630	213397	24767	201697	293659	91962

In pre-war days South Kanara used to export some inferior rice to Goa and superior rice to Bombay, and used to import the cheaper varieties from Mysore and Burma. The figures show that the exports exceeded the imports. Although the figures do not include all the imports from Mysore, the inference drawn seems fairly correct.

Droughts and seasonal calamities involving entire failure of crops are unknown in this district and such vicissitudes as occur are of little consequence. A bad season is very rare. Famine is unknown and the district produces more

more foodgrains than is required for local consumption. The average rainfall of the whole district amounts to 146.37 inches which is considerably more than that of any other district in the Presidency Vide-- The Statistical Atlas, 1936.

Rice flows freely when higher rates are offered. I am satisfied that import of rice is not necessary.

6. SUFFICIENCY OF STOCK: The production of rice in 1942--1943 in the district has been estimated by the Statistical Office to the Board to be 2,67,000 tons. Taking the population in terms of adults to be 75 per cent of the entire population, the quantity required for consumption and seed is 2,54,000 tons. Allowing 1.29 lbs. per head per day this leaves a surplus of 13,000 tons. I would state at once that it is admitted on all hands that the rice produced in the district is almost sufficient for its consumption in a normal year.

Sri Rao Bahadur K.T. Alwa, Retired Deputy Director of Agriculture, considers that the first crop of rice in 1943-44 is below normal. His reasons are that the South West monsoon set in 3 weeks earlier than usual, that there was insect pest and the heavy rains in October have retarded harvesting, damaged the grain harvested, prevented timely threshing and that in a few coastal villages the crop is under water. He is not able to assess the extent of damage but takes the view that considering the facts that there must be some balance left out of last year's bumper crop and a second, though minor, crop will be harvested in January, 1944, the district may be taken to be self sufficient for 1943-44. I am satisfied that a bumper crop followed by petty damage to the succeeding year's crop will not make South Kanara a deficit district in 1943-1944.

7. RISE IN PRICE: As observed by the Government the price of rice has been very high in this district as shown below:

"Guddu" -- Second sort rice at Mangalore --

Unit.	Price on 21-8-1939.	Price on 25-9-1943.	Price relative on 25-9-1943.
Imp.Md.	4.46	14.35	322

This is the highest rate prevailing in the Province. The rate next below is 11.28 at Virudhunagar, the price relative being 339. On 16-10-1943, the weekly report shows the price as 13.93 per imperial maund.

It is argued by some that what South Kanara quotes is the price of unrequisitioned rice and corresponds to the black market rice in other districts like Malabar, that the price looks abnormally high because the quantity of requisitioned rice is small and that the importing districts would have been quoting a similarly high price but for the large quantities secured from outside at a low price. This line of reasoning does not explain the steep rise. It is however true

true that South Kanara is the only sufficient district in the Province while the others are either surplus or deficit in rice.

At the time of His Excellency's visit in the middle of March, 1943 the price per mura -- 42 seers weighing about 86.4 lbs.) of rice was 11-4-0. It rose to 14-4-0 in about 3 days after His Excellency's departure. 23,000 muras of rice was requisitioned on 22nd and 23rd of March from the wholesale and retail merchants in Mangalore town. This was released immediately after requisition with the direction to sell at 8-6-0 (8-14-0 and 9-6-0) a mura. Till about 15-4-43 this was generally sold to consumers at the rate fixed and the consumer took the opportunity to hoard what he could. Later the merchant began to sell at higher rates to Kasaragad taluk retailers and give them shorter quantities, removing 3 to 6 seers out of a mura. The merchant sold the remaining requisitioned rice along with unrequisitioned rice at about Rs.13/- from about 30th April. There was a second requisitioning on 2-5-43 by Sri. B.Jogappa, Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore to discourage the inflation of prices by merchants, but the Collector ordered release of the stuff. In the month of August when the Collector wrote to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce that prices were soaring high and he would be constrained to take drastic action, the merchants reduced the price of the second sort rice from Rs.15/. to 14/-. Within a week the price of the second sort of rice usually consumed in Mangalore again rose to Rs.15/- per mura and has not gone down up to now. What is sold at about Rs.14/- is much inferior.

A section of the producers, who did not wish to take the risk of requisition, sold away their rice to the merchant at about Rs.8 to 10 in the month of April and May, '43. They feel aggrieved that the merchant sells the same rice to the consumer at Rs.15/- and more. Both the merchant and the producer profited by inflation although each tries to throw the blame on the other. The merchants profited more than the most cunning producer.

When the Collector insisted on sale at requisitioned rates in August 1943, the stock of 14,000 muras is said to have reduced itself to 3,000 muras in 24 days. The Collector felt that there were practical difficulties in securing the stock required for daily consumption, and did not apparently consider it desirable to disturb the normal course of trade by second requisitioning from merchants in the town. It is urged by some -- and this is not without force -- that the alleged scarcity was only due to a combination among the merchants and the landholders who were out to demonstrate that requisitioning would fail and that second requisitioning from merchants in Mangalore followed by sale under proper supervision would have improved the situation. I am of opinion that without sufficient cause, the price has been forced up mainly by the merchants who felt confident that they could sell unrequisitioned rice at any price they chose, that their stocks would not be requisitioned a second time and pretended that they had nothing to lose if the town of Mangalore starved as a result of fixation of the price.

8. REQUISITIONING: The Collector considers that unless rationing is introduced in the towns in the deficit taluk of Kasaragod simultaneously with Mangalore, the merchant from Mangalore will sell rice to those in Kasaragod at exorbitant prices and detection will be difficult. Under rule 75.A of the Defence of India Rules, Tahsildars have started requisitioning what seems to be about 50 per cent of the stock of paddy belonging to the landholder paying an assessment of Rs.100/- and above in a village. These notices are often served on the tenant for the reason that he is in custody of the paddy and will not ordinarily deliver it to the landlord until about March, 1944. Landholders at Udipi urged before me on 17.10.1943 that the Chalgeni tenant will not pay any part of the compensation paid to him towards the rent payable to the land holder, even if notice is given to the land holder by the Tahsildar of the date on which the compensation would actually be disbursed. On 18-10-1943 however, Mr. Punja observed at a public meeting consisting mostly of landholders that 75 per cent of the chalgeni tenants are trustworthy. It was observed by Mr. Sreshta that ryots do not pay the full rent due and usually keep back at least about 25 per cent. Mr. Punja suggested restoration of the application of the Rent Recovery Act. A representative from Karkala taluk suggested that the stock with the tenant should be freezed and after he converts it into rice, the landholder should be brought to the spot and Government should take delivery of the rice through him and pay compensation to the landholder. There is vehement opposition to the requisitioning of paddy on the ground that this would deprive the country side of the labour provided by hand-pounding and the resulting by products of husk, bran and broken rice. Though the requisition orders refer to paddy, I understand that the Collector would have no objection to receive its equivalent in rice if delivered in time. The landholders suggest that delivery cannot be given before December and in the meantime old stock of rice might be requisitioned and used. The Collector has instructed the Tahsildars confidentially to requisition rice on a large scale andof paddy wherever there are facilities for conversion to rice or where it is usually sold to consumers. If the landholders co-operate as they offer to do and assist in expediting delivery of rice at the proper time and place, the hardships of requisitioning will be minimise

Requisitioning will meet the requirements of the district adequately there being sufficient stock. At the same time rationing should be introduced in Mangalore as early as possible to ensure proper distribution. If the merchant is found to evade the law and transport rice to Kasaragod for sale at a higher price even after rationing is introduced, the question of its extension to towns in the deficit taluk of Kasaragod can be considered. As it is the population of no town in Kasaragod taluk exceeds 16,000. I do not think the merchant will try to evade the law if firm action is taken in a few cases and is made to realise that to violate the law is to court imprisonment. Detection and proof are the usual impediments.

9. ELIMINATION OF THE MIDDLEMEN. It is strongly urged by many that no rice--much less the requisitioned rice-- should be allowed to fall into the hands of merchants in the first

first instance. The landholder or tenant should first sell it to a co-operative concern, as these institutions can be trusted to offer only reasonable prices and abide by the suggestions of the Collector.

The Central Co-operative Stores Ltd., Mangalore which is one of the stores organised to help food supplies is prepared to distribute the rice provided it is delivered at its godowns. The Mangalore co-operative Stores Ltd., which has a senior Co-operative Inspector on its staff, is prepared to open as many branches as may be necessary in the town to supply rice to all classes of people, I consider that the merchants need be brought in only if the Co-operative Institutions are unable to rise equal to the occasion.

10. PRICES: The consumers suggest payment of double the three years' average of the pre-war rates. If the rate on 1.8.1939 is adopted and doubled, the price for mura will come to Rs.9-6-0. The landholders offer to deliver the rice at the taluk headquarters at Rs.10/- per mura. I think the rate of Rs.10/- for delivery at taluk headquarters may be paid for unrequisitioned rice and the requisitioned rice may mostly be supplied to the poorer classes.

11. STAFF: Of the nine taluks, three have Asst, Tahsildars Six more Asst. Tahsildars may be sanctioned so that the Tahsildars may be able to devote their main attention to requisitioning, assisted by two special Revenue Inspectors each. I understand the Collector has applied for this minimum establishment.

12. DISCRETION OF REVENUE SUBORDINATES: The landholders urge that the proportion of rice to be requisitioned from each class of people as well as its price be rigidly fixed to prevent abuse of powers by the subordinates and village officers. The Collector has issued instructions as detailed as possible to the Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars. Prevention of abuse will partly depend on the supervision exercised by the Revenue Divisional Officers.

13. Three Don'ts: 1. Don't requisition paddy and allow time for conversion when requisitioning rice.

2. Don't serve notices of requisition directly on the tenant and thereby meddle with his obligations to the landholder lords.

3. Don't allow sale of rice to any other than a co-operative institution in the first instance by passing an orde under Section 81 of the Defence of India Rules. These wholesome suggestions of a section of the landholders may be kept in view but strict compliance cannot be guaranteed.

If paddy is not requisitioned where necessary there might be difficulty in finding the required quantity of rice till March, 1944. The officers would however be willing to accept the equivalent quantity in rice if delivered as and whe required. The notices have to be served on the tenant as he

ıe will be in custody of the rice. With a view to helping the landholder, he can be given a notice of the date of the disbursement of the compensation.

As regards the co-operation of the landholders it is worth mentioning that when Sri. Dattatreya Rao as President of the Central Co-operative Stores Ltd., Mangalore and Sri. Rao Bahadur Giriappa exhorted the landholders at a co-operative conference to sell rice freely at about Rs.10/- a mura to the Central Co-operative Stores, few came forward to sell. Whatever may have been their attitude in the past, the landholders now realise the risks involved in witholding stocks and speculation.

14. To sum up, my conclusions are that the rise in the price of rice in South Kanara is due to a combination among the merchants and a section of the landholders, that there is no need for importing rice from outside the district and that requisitioning will meet the requirements of the district adequately Immediate steps should be taken to introduce rationing in Mangalore town.

I had the advantage of meeting among others, the Secretaries of the South Kanara Landholders Association, the Udipi Taluk Landholders Association, the South Kanara Chamber of Commerce, the Mangalore town Co-operative Stores Ltd., the representatives of the Municipal Council, Mangalore, the Catholic Community, Messrs. K.T. Alwa, Retired Deputy Director of Agriculture, A.B. Shetty, Ex.- M.L.A., J.A. Saldhana, Ex. M.L.C. and C.L. Lobo. I visited a tile factory in which the unskilled labourers are given a midday meal and dearness allowance of about 50% of their normal wages.

I enclose a note on the food situation, advocating the three don'ts, presented to me by Sri. A.B. Shetty and a copy of the confidential circular & instructions issued by the Collector

onfidential -Urgent.
cf.A1-4912-43.

M. Karamatulloh, Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of South Kanara

Circular.

Food supply -Rice -scarcity in the market and abnormal price- equisitioning by Tahsildars -instructions issued.

The rice situation in the District has been deteriorating and the price of rice has been steadily rising week by week and day by day so that today it has reached abnormal heights. It is believed that there are sufficient stocks of rice in the District to meet local requirements and that the present state of affairs is due to secret hoarding and unwillingness on the part of such hoarders to release their stocks at reasonable rates. It has become evident that unless proper and effective measures are taken to bring down the prices to reasonable levels, the present abnormal conditions will prevail, even with the coming in of the new crop. It is for this purpose that the Government in their order No.Mis. 2396 Public (War) dated 21-8-43 have directed that the powers conferred on them by rules 75A and 76-A of the D.O.I. rules (extract enclosed) shall be exercisable by Tahsildars in this District in respect of stocks of rice and paddy and storage thereof. The Collector therefore issues the following instructions for the general guidance of Tahsildars in the matter of requisitioning rice and paddy in the District.

2. Intensive requisitioning of rice on a large scale and of paddy wherever there are facilities for conversion to rice or where it is usually sold to consumers should be carried on in the villages both from producers and from wargdars. As a general rule, wet paddy need not be requisitioned. The requisitioning may in the first instance be limited to holdings with an income of 100 muras and above per year but there is no bar against going lower down the scale where circumstances require it generally or in particular instances.

3. The Tahsildars should immediately summon all the village officers and Revenue Inspectors at Taluk headquarters and obtain from them lists of landholders with an income of 100 muras of rice and above. A holding with a wet assessment of Rs.100/- may be taken as the minimum for compiling the lists which should also show the approximate yield of the wet lands in the holding and the rent due to the landholder. The names of tenants of each land holder having wet cultivation should be ascertained as far as possible being supplemented later by enquiry in the village through Revenue Inspectors. If necessary the landholders may be required to furnish the necessary information under rule 75A (5) (a) of the D.O.I.Rules.

4. On the basis of the lists thus prepared notices under section 75A (b) of the D.O.I.rules may be issued to every landholder directing him that he shall not in any manner dispose of any rice or paddy in his possession or that may come into his possession un the end of May 1944 without the specific orders of the Tahsildar concerned. If necessary such notices may also be served on the tenants, particularly where the Tahsildar suspects that the tenant not make his produce available for requisitioning.

5. Simultaneously with the issue of orders as stated above, t Tahsildars should start requisitioning in the villages systematica The quantity of paddy or rice with each tenant or landholder should be ascertained from the village officers and Rev.Inspectors and by local enquiry and notices of requisitioning should be issued for service. The officer serving the notice should report the actua quantity with regard to each variety found while returning the served copy of the notice. Dry paddy can be requisitioned where ther are proper arrangements for conversion to rice under proper supervision. If the village potail or any other reliable person in the village undertakes to have the paddy converted into rice,

the Tahsildar may acquire the paddy immediately and hand it over to such person obtaining from him the required undertaking and security the rice prepared should be taken possession of and kept in safe custody until arrangements are made for its transport from the village. In Coondapoor and Udipi Taluks, requisitioning of paddy may be made on an appreciably large scale in or about the places where there are rice mills working. In Kasargod Taluk paddy may be freely requisitioned particularly in places where it is usual for consumers to buy paddy for domestic consumption. The paddy thus obtained should be made over to Co-operative Stores or approved dealers for being disposed of under Collector's orders. In other places, the condition precedent to requisitioning paddy is the existence of proper arrangement for its conversion to rice by the usual hand-pounding process at or near the locality.

6. The requisitioning of rice should be done on a large scale from tenants wherever posible and from landholders where the tenants have paid up their rents. At present the main concern is with regard to the I crop. In requisitioning and acquiring rice or paddy from the tenants care should be taken to see that the tenants' requirements for domestic consumption and agricultural needs is left untouched so that there may be no difficulty in growing the next crop. As a general rule, 50% of the landlord's share on the entire holding should be requisitioned. But the Tahsildar will have discretion to adopt a higher percentage in the case of bigger landlords, provided a sufficient quantity is left for domestic consumption by the landholder. If the quantity to be acquired can be ascertained on the spot, the acquisition order may be served immediately. Otherwise, a summary enquiry may be held, which should on no account be delayed beyond a week. To reduce the number of items of requisitioning, the bigger tenants may [illegible] be tackled until the percentage decided is reached and the other tenants left to the landlord for realising his dues. It is likely that many landholders may come forward to co-operate with the Tahsildars in the requisition and acquisition work to avoid disputes between landlord and tenant later. Such co-operation may be welcomed if it is really useful. The acquisition notices may be served on the tenant; but if a landlord is present and the landlord and tenant so desire, the notice may be served upon the landlord after getting a written statement from the tenant and landlord.

7. Temples, Mutts, Devaswams, etc., must also be dealt with. In doing so, the principle that is to be borne in mind, is that the immediate needs of these institutions are not interfered with; but at the same time, a strict watch should be kept to see that the saleable quantity of rice or paddy does not escape requisitioning. In the case of landholders having home farm cultivation, the yield thereof should be taken into consideration while acquiring from the tenants.

8. To avoid any irregularity, it is necessary that the Tahsildar should study the Defence of India Rules on the subject very carefully and act according to rules. Where they meet with any difficulties, Collector's orders should be obtained.

9. In every case, it is desirable that a record is made of the yield available, the quantity left with the tenant or landholder, the quantity requisitioned and the quantity acquired, giving reasons wherever necessary.

10. It has been decided that as a rule, 50% of the stock acquired in taluks other than Mangalore should be taken to the Taluk Headquarters and other important places within the Taluk for local needs and the remaining 50% should be transported to Mangalore. This rule is liable to be altered if necessary under special circumstances. Arrangements are being made with the wholesale merchants of Mangalore for the collection of acquired stocks in villages and their transport to Mangalore for being stocked in godowns and subsequently sold to the retail dealers as directed by the Collector. The local agent of the wholesale merchant will be asked to keep himself in touch with the Tahsildar concerned so that as soon as certain stocks are acquired in one or more villages, arrangements may be immediately made for their transport.

P.T.O.

The Tahsildars of the other Taluks in consultation with their Revenue Divisional Officers should appoint suitable wholesale merchants at Taluk Headquarters to make the necessary arrangements for transporting the stock intended for the needs of the Taluk and holding it on behalf of the Government until orders are passed for its disposal. The wholesale merchant so appointed will be allowed profit of not more than 4 as. per mura for the labour involved and for the godown rent, interest on money advanced, taxes, etc. The compensation to be paid to the tenant or landholder will be the requisitioning price fixed for Taluk Headquarters minus the actual transport charges from the village to taluk Headquarters. The requisitioned price for Suggi rice will be Rs.8-6-0 at all Taluk Headquarters and that for other superior rice will be proportionately higher. If there is any rice inferior to Suggi, its price will be comparatively less. The price of rice transported to Mangalore from other taluks will be the price paid as compensation to the party plus the actual transport charges from the village to Mangalore. This will be arrived at by deducting from the price at Taluk Headquarters the cost of conveyance to Taluk Headquarters and adding to the balance the cost of conveyance to Mangalore. The wholesale merchant transporting the stock to Mangalore will be allowed a profit of as. per mura over this, when directed to sell it to a retail dealer. The wholesale merchant or his agent will pay the amount of compensation fixed by the Tahsildar as above at the time of acquisition or before the stock is removed from the village. If a landholder or tenant volunteers to arrange for the transport of the acquired stock, he may be allowed to do so, provided he does it without delay. In that case he may be paid the full price due at Taluk Headquarters or at Mangalore, as the case may be.

In Mangalore Taluk, the needs of urban areas like Buntwal and Mulki must be assessed and arrangements made for supply of adequate quantity at those places before transporting the acquisitioned stocks to Mangalore.

11. All the cases of requisitioning made in a Taluk should be entered in a register to be opened by the Tahsildars in the following form:-

Serial No.	Date.	Village.	Name of landholder.	Name of tenant.	Quantity requisitioned. Rice.	Paddy.	Quantity acquired. Rice.	Paddy.
			(4)		(6)		(7)	

Whether acquired from landlord or tenant.	To whom made over & date.	Amount of compensation	To whom paid.	Date of payment.	Remarks (Here enter references if any.)
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

An index of villages arranged in alphabetical order should be appended to the register similar to the index to the Taluk Darkhast Register No.4.

12. The Revenue Inspectors and Village Officers should work as useful informers to Tahsildars in the matter of compiling the names of the tenants, the accurate quantity of production, the quantity available for requisition, etc., They should watch the movement of paddy and rice in the villages and see that no landholder escapes requisitioning. The subordinates should be warned that indifference or favouritism in this work or any malpractice will entail drastic punishment. The Officers should not be obsessed with the idea that they will be antagonising the ryots by doing requisitioning work. They should find encouragement and satisfaction in the fact that they are discharging their public duty by solving the food problem of a large section of the population, though for the time being the landlords who are comparatively few in number, may feel dissatisfied with the action taken. If the work is done systematically without fear or favour, it is very likely that the landholders will come forward to assist in making the work easy.

13. The Statistical Assistant should visit important villages in the district, collect information regarding rice or paddy available for requisitioning and make himself useful to the Tahsildars in their work. He should periodically inspect the register with the Tahsildar and see that it is properly maintained.

14. The Reception Tahsildar will attend to the requisitioning work in the villages noted in the margin for the present.

1. Casba Bazaar.	2. Attavar.
3. Jeppinamogar.	4. Mangalore Thota.
5. Boloor.	6. Kadri.
7. Kankanadi.	8. Padavu.
9. Maroli.	10. Alape.
11. Kannur.	12. Codialbail.

15. The Revenue Divisional officers should keep themselves in close touch with the requisitioning operations by Tahsildars and give proper instructions to them wherever necessary. They should closely watch the work of the subordinates and see that no unnecessary harassment is caused and no favour is shown to any one. Besides this, they should themselves take up some big items of requisitioning in villages to serve as a model to their subordinates. That will create a better atmosphere and encourage the subordinates to discharge their duties efficiently. The cases handled by them should also be entered in th Taluk Register.

16. Revenue Divisional Officers should obtain weekly progress reports from Tahsildars and submit consolidated reports to the Collector every week until further orders. The Statistical Assistant will watch the receipt of these reports in the Collector's office and keep the Collector informed of the progress made from time to time and attend to any correspondence on this subject.

17. The Collector aims at collecting a total quantity of 12 lakhs of muras of rice before the next rainy season sets in. This is roughly distributed over the Taluks as follows:-

Mangalore.	Puttur.	Kasargod.	Udipi.	rkal.	Coondapoor.
275,000	250,000	175,000	200,000	75,000	125,000

(Note:- At least 2/3 of the above quantity should be got at from the I crop).

The Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars should see that they do not fall short of the above figures by the end of April next. It should be remembered that delay in this matter will be dangerous. To ensure sufficient flow of rice to deficit areas and to build up a reserve stock for the rainy season it is essential that the work should be carried on vigorously and systematically from the very beginning.

17. The Revenue Divisional Officers will issue general orders as Sub Divisional Magistrates to Inspectors of Police to give police aid to the requisitioning officers whenever it is applied for. Ordinarily, a Tahsildar will not apply for such aid in his requisitioning work. But in cases where he apprehends real trouble and considers police aid inevitable, he should apply for it and if it is not forthcoming in time, he should report the matter to the Sub Divisional Magistrate.

(By Order)
South Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 27th September 1943.

For Huzur Sheristedar. 4443

To the Rev. Divl. officers, C.T.O., Mangalore, Tahsildars, Reception Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildars, Statistical Assistant, D.C.T.O.,
Copy to the Collector's file, Personal Assistant, Huzur Sheristedar, Huzur Head Clerk and A1.

Government of Madras
Abstract.

War -Defence of India Rules - Rule 75 A and 76 A - Powers delegated to Tahsildars in South Kanara district - Notification issued.

Public (War) Department.
G.O.No.Ms.2396, dated 21st August 1943.

Order:-

The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of Section 2 of the Defence of India Act, 1939 (XXXV of 1939), His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to direct that the powers conferred on the Provincial Government by rules 75A and 76A of the Defence of India Rules shall be exercisable within their respective jurisdictions, also by the Tahsildars in the South Kanara District in respect of stocks of rice and paddy and storage thereof.

(By Order) of His Excellency the Governor)

G. W. priestley,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

(True Extract)

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1. There has been a great deal of bungling so far in regar to foo work in this district. In February and April, declarations of stock were obtained from landholders paying over Rs.250/- assessment. It does not appear that requisitioning was done on the basis of this information. The Revenue subordinates who were entrusted with this work dealt with different persons in different ways. The stocks of some persons were requisitioned more than once, while others were shown great consideration or left untouched. Corruption was said to be rife. The requisitioned rice was in many cases not acquired for months together and payments were made long after acquisition. Some of the requisitioned rice given to merchants found its way to the black market. Many landholders were made to sell their rice earlier than usual and at comparatively low rates, while merchants managed to dispose of them leisurely and at much higher prices. It was like robbing Peter to pay Paul. The arrangements made for the supply of rice to poor consumers have been far from satisfactory. It was a common sight to see hundreds of them waiting at the depots and struggling to get their seer of rice for hours together and often go back disappointed.

2. To avoid the mistakes done in the past, the following measures seem to be necessary:-

(a) The percentage of rice to be requisitioned from landholders should be definitely fixed on the basis of the wet assessment they pay. If discretion is given to the revenue subordinates in this matter, favouritism and corruption will continue.

(b) The rice requisitioned should be given to the co-operative stores and supplied to consumers through them. No licenses are given to other people to deal in rice, and ryots dispose of their surplus (non-requisitioned) stock through the agency of co-operative stores, hoarding and profiteering will have little chance and prices will remain at a reasonable level.

3. No paddy should be requisitioned in areas where rent is paid in the form of rice and where paddy is converted into rice by the ~~manipulating~~ process before disposal. The requisitioning of paddy in such areas will hit hard the agricultural classes by depriving them of a valuable village industry and the by-products it gives, namely, husk, bran and broken rice. If paddy is requisitioned direct from the tenant, it will give rise to disputes between him and the landlord. It is deplorable that the starting of new mills should be encouraged at this time, when nuitrition experts have been crying hoarse over the evil of eating polished rice.

4. Landholders would be willing to begin preparing rice at the earliest possible time and give their quota in instalments from December to April. Many of them would also transport it themselves to the Taluk or sub-taluk headquarters.

5. A reasonable price should be fixed for the requisitioned rice and control may be exercised over the price of other rice also which comes to the market.

6. Care should be taken to see that sufficient rice is left in the villages to meet all their needs.

7. The cultivating classes should be enabled to get their requirements such as cattle, agricultural implements etc., at controlled prices.

8. The growers of paddy should not be the only class of people ~~[illegible]~~ are made to contribute to the solution of cheap food supply problem. In villages, labour is paid in kind. maintenance of a fair price for rice at this time helps the tenants and labourers in rural areas since they have to give rice in exchange for the other commodities they want. In Urban areas, Factory owners and other employers of labour should be made to raise wages to the required level to enable the poor working classes to tide over the present period of high prices. Dearness allowance on a sufficiently liberal

scale should be given to elementary school teachers.

9. Rationing should be introduced in Bangalore City. In other urban and deficit areas identification cards should be given to people earning below a prescribed minimum amount to get requisition rice once a week or a month to save the labour and time involved in going to the stores every day giving up their daily work.

10. Vigilance committees of non-officials chosen by the landholders Association and Labour Unions should be constituted for every taluk centre so that they may keep a watch over acquisition and distribution of rice and report irregularities to the concerned authorities.

18-10-43

Extract from the Proceedings of the Mangalore Municipal Council at its meeting held on 25th October 1943.

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xxx xxx xxx xxx

Resolution No.35.

Read report of the concerned committee on the interview granted by the Collector of South Kanara, for discussion of points arising in connexion with the resolution of Mr.C.L.Lobo and the motion brought in by Mr.M.S.Sreshta as an amendment and letter date. the 20th October 1943 from Mr.C.L.Lobo intending to move the following resolution:-

"Whereas this district is in a peculiar position in that it is neither a surplus nor deficit district, whereas the price of rice has rocketed to a figure of Rs.17 per mura in this district while it is much less in all the other districts of the Presidency, and while the pre-war rate upto 1939 was only Rs.3 to 4 per mura in this district, whereas the main cause for such sharp and unusual rise is admittedly the absence of statutory price control, whereas the Collector of South Kanara has definitely stated that he is unable to fix the ceiling price of rice without express powers from Central Government, and whereas the Government of India have now delegated the power to enforce statutory price control for Food Grains and also to appoint Grain Purchasing Officers to provincial Governments for districts within their Province this Council resolves to request Government to empower the Collector to fix the ceiling price of rice and other essentials in this district and also to appoint a Grain Purchasing Officer for this district."

The original resolution and the amendment were by leave withdrawn.

The resolution was moved by Dr.C.L.Lobo, Vice-Chairman in the following form which was seconded by Mr.M.S.Sreshta.

"As this district is in a peculiar position in that it is neighter a surplus not deficit district, as the price of rice has rocketed to a figure of Rs.16 per mura in this district, while the pre-war rate upto 1939 was only Rs.3/- to Rs.4/- per mura in this district as the main cause for such sharp and unusual rise is admittedly the absence of statutory price control, this Council resolves to request Government to empower the Collector to fix the ceiling price of rice and other essentials in this district and also to appoint Grain Purchasing Officers for this district and to request the Government to introduce rationing within the Mangalore Municipality since the actual position of the town after extension to the Municipal limits last year is certainly above one lakh and to take immediate steps towards this end".

Passed unanimously.

xxx xxx xxx xxx

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Abstract:

Civil Supplies - Rationing - Mufassal Towns - South Kanara District - Mangalore and Kasaragod - Introduction of - Orders passed.

Development Department.

G.O.No.Ms.3729. Dated 17th Nov., 1943. Read the following:

From the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) Ref. No. 6592/43-3 A.3. (CS) dated the 29th October 1943.

Order.

The Government approve the proposal of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) that the rationing on a statutory basis be introduced at once in Mangalore and Kasaragod.

R. H. Sundaram,
Additional Secretary to Government.

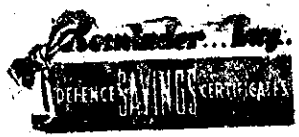
To the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies)
To the Collr. of South Kanara.

Forwarded/By order.

Superintendent.

17-10

1121



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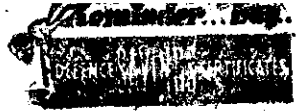

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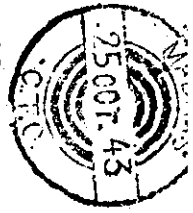

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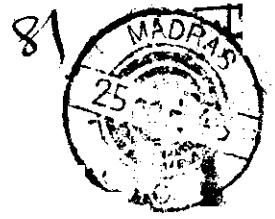

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PARAMESHVARI SHEDTHY

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From

O OD COONDAPOOR 25 21

RAMAMURTHI ADVISOR TO GOVERNOR OF MADRAS MADRA

REQUISITIONING OF PADDY CAUSING ANXIETY IN KANARA

PRAY PERSONAL ENQUIRY AND STAY PROCEEDINGS

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

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Supplies Ms. C
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Venkatrama Shetti

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To Advisor garden cutting Supplies Madras C

grants aggrieved By Partly Requisition Pray Personal Enquiry and Suspension till then

Dasacharya

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al Chand & Sons, Printers, Calcutta—2938 (B-255)—24-1-40—30,000 Bks.

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Union Govt.

Rcvd. here at H. M.

Madras Civil Supplies Ms
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pray Personal enquiry And Suspension
till Then Hanchalla Dodhamani
Anthamma Shedthy

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Special. Dev Dept

Emt No. ~~3427/~~ 31471. (A) F1/WS-1 Dt 30-10-43.

~~Reference~~ Communicated to the Collector of South Kanara. ~~for~~ He is requested to submit a report on the facts relating to the telegrams, through the Board of Rev. (C.S.), very urgently.

for
Secy.

30/10/43

To The Coll^r of S. Kanara
Copy to the Bd of Rev. (C.S.)
with copy of Hp. ...

Dy Sec 30/X

[Rem: 7-11-43]

MGIPAB—

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OCT. 43 01950

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O PK UDIPI 27 19 ADVISER MADRAS GOVT CIVIL SUPPLIES

TO MADRAS

HIGHLY AMRIEVED BY REQUISITION PRAY PERSONAL

& SUSPENSION TILL THEN = THIMMAPPAHEGDE.

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, is written after the text.

"Srivilas", Kadekar, P
Udipi, (South Kanara)
4th November 1943.

From:
Sri N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao,
Landholder, & Chairman of the meeting of villagers of the
Kidamboor Panchayat area, in Udipi Taluk, South
Kanara District, Kadekar, Udipi P.O.

35353

To
The Adviser to the Government of Madras,
Food Department. Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

Herein I enclose a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the villagers of Kadekar, Kidiyoor and Kuthpadi villages of the Kidamboor Panchayat area in Udipi Taluk, South Kanara District, held on 30.10.194 in regard to the extremely grave situation created in these villages especi and in this District by the present move of the local authorities towards requi sition of paddy, without rationing, from the tenants of these villages with a simultaneous move against their landlords, for your kind perusal and the necessary immediate action.

2. The villagers concerned have resolved upon waiting on you dur your coming visit to this District in deputation with a memorandum re presenting their grievances in this matter.

3. It is requested, therefore, that the same may be kindly includ in your programme and a time may be appointed by you to receive the said deputation.

Rajagopalan
4.11.43

1943ನೇ ಆಕ್ಟೋಬರ ತಿಂಗಳು ತಿಂಗಳೇಶನಿಂದ ಚಳ್ಳಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ರಾಜ
ಸಿಂಗ್ ಹಾಲ ವೃತ್ತಿಯವರ ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣ ಮಂಟಪವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ
ಪ್ರಾಣಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ರಾಜಸಿಂಗ್, ಶ್ರೀ. ವಿ. ವಿಜಯಮೂರ್ತಿ, ಸುಬ್ಬಾರಾವ್ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು.
ಮತ್ತೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ:-

ಆಧಾರ:- ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ರಾಜಸಿಂಗ್ ಹಾಲ ವೃತ್ತಿಯವರ ಪತ್ರ ದಿ. 12 ಮಂ.

1. ಶ್ರೀ. ವಿ. ವಿಜಯಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರ ನಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಚಳ್ಳಕೆರೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶ್ರೀ. ವಿ. ವಿಜಯಮೂರ್ತಿಯವರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು. ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್. ರಾಜಸಿಂಗ್ ಹಾಲ ವೃತ್ತಿಯವರು ಸಹ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾರಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳು ಸಾಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

2. ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯು ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚಳ್ಳಕೆರೆಯೂ ಒಂದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಾಧುಸ್ವಭಾವದವುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವುಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜೋಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹೊಲಗದ್ದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವುಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹಗಲಿನ

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಾಲು ಬಾಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸಾಗಿಸುವ ಬಸ್ಸಿನ ಬಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಪರವಾನಿಗೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವೂ ಆಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

5. ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ತಿಂಗಳು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

(Signed) N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao
30.10.43
Chairman of the meeting

(True Copy)

"Srivilas", Kaveriar, Udipi
4th November 1943

Rajagopalakrishna
4.11.43

The Adviser to the Government of Madras, (Civil Supplies-Dept.

M a D R a S.

From

Balkrishna Pai,

Secretary, "Parkal Land-holders' & Ryots' Association",

Vasanth Bhavan, Parkal, Manipal (P.O.), Udipi

Taluk, South Kanara District.

Sir,

I beg to confirm having sent the telegraph communication to you as follows:-

"highly aggrieved by paddy requisition orders. Pray personal enquiry and suspension of paddy requisition till then".

" Ryots of Nerga, Badagabettu, Hirebettu, Athradi, Bellampalli and Navanje Villages of Udipi Taluk

The Ryots of Nerga, Athradi, Badagabettu, Hirebettu, Bellampalli and Navanje Villages of Udipi Taluk, held a meeting at Parkal today under the presidentship of Sri. Badagabettu Ramayya Hegade, Land-lord, Badagabettu and have passed resolutions to the following effect:-

(1) The Ryots of the abovenamed Villages are highly aggrieved by the issue of paddy requisition orders by the Tahsildar of Udipi Taluk and request the Madras Government that in view of the incorrectness of the quantities of paddy mentioned in the orders as held by the Ryots and tenants and also in view of the fact that requisitioning of paddy at this stage will upset the agriculturists and thus cause suspension of cultivation of the 2nd crop, it is highly necessary in the interests of the Ryots and cultivators that a personal enquiry may be kindly held and requisition orders suspended till the enquiry is held."

(2) That it is highly prejudicial to the interests of the cultivating class if paddy requisitioning is done, as the cultivators lose the wages they get for converting paddy into rice, which is a village industry, and also lose the by-products very necessary

for them to be used as a natural ~~manure~~ manure and cattle-food. Both these by-products cannot be easily substituted. Hence, it is humbly recommended that paddy should not be requisitioned."

"That an association of land-holders and cultivators of the -- aforesaid Villages be formed immediately with Sri. Badagabettu Ramayya Hegade as President, Sri. B. Sadashiva Hegade as - - - Treasurer and Sri. H. Gopalkrishna Pai as Secretary thereof. The said Sri. H. Gopalkrishna Pai is authorised to communicate with the Government of Madras and bring to their notice the - - hardships and sufferings that will befall to the lot of the - - land-holders and agriculturists class by paddy requisitioning - and pray for the immediate suspension of requisition orders and request such other reliefs from the Government as may be necessary under the circumstances. Sri. H. Gopalkrishna Pai is also - - requested to pray the Tahsildar of Udipi Taluk not to continue - paddy requisitioning pending further orders of the Government of Madras or not to take possession of the paddy requisitioned until further orders from the Government of Madras are received."

I beg of you therefore that you will be kindly pleased to hold a personal enquiry into the matter and order suspension of paddy requisition order till the personal enquiry is held, for which gracious act, I shall for ever be grateful.

Parkala, South Kanara)
)
Dated. 29th Oct. '43.)

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

H. Gopalkrishna Pai

Secretary, Parkal Land-holders'

& Ryots' Association.

Dev. Dept.

Submit. for perusal of pages 27-34 above. The Collector of South Kanara has been asked to report through the Board the facts relating to the telegrams at pp 1-26 above which have been referred to in the letter at pp 33-34 above. A4 has decided to visit S. Kanara on the 23rd and 24th Nov. Copies of the letters at pp 29-33 above may be sent to the Collector and he may be asked

invite representatives of the villagers mentioned at p 29 above and of the "Karkal Landholders' & Ryots' Association" to the Conferences to be held at Mangalore on the 23rd or at the conference to be held at Udipi on the 24th. Subject to orders, a draft D.O. is submitted below for approval.

(It is presumed that no stay orders will be issued with reference to 'A' at p 34 above)

8/11/43

9/11/43

Addl. Secy. 10/11/43

Government of Madras

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 146, 17th May 1939

Service postage stamps—Utilization for making payments to post offices for other than postage and telegram charges—Ordered—Amendment to Madras Financial and Account Code, Volume I—Issued.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Accountant-General, dated 4/5th May 1939, T.M. No. 15-6/66/39-40.

Order—No. 146, Finance, dated 17th May 1939.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that existing procedure under which service postage stamps are used for purposes of making payments to post offices for other than postage and telegram charges be continued.

2. The following amendment to the Madras Financial and Account Code, Volume I is issued :—

Page 103, *Article* 183-*III*, *Note.*—*Add* the following after the words " His Majesty " in line 3 of the above note :—

" and for meeting other charges payable to the post office, for which service postage stamps are accepted."

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

D. W. DODWELL,
Additional Deputy Secretary to Government

To the Accountant-General.
,, all Heads of Departments.
,, the Departments of the Secretariat (all sections).
,, the Finance (Codes II) Department.

1398

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT.

Name Prefix } CGML

No. C.

Office Stamp: MADRAS 4 NOV.43 C.T.O.

ood. from

put at H. M.

To

By

Names of Offices of Origin	Date.	Hour.	Minute.	Service Instructions.	Words.
= 22222222					

C 11 UDIPI 4-24 FOURTH ADVISOR

MADRAS GOVERNMENT MADRAS

Rcvd. here at 2150

2152

ALL LANDHOLDERS EAGERLY AWAITING YOUR VISIT UDIPI PRAY

COMMUNICATE DATE OF VISIT

PRESIDENT UDIPI TALUK LANDHOLDERS ASSOCIATION UDIPI

N.B.—The name of the Sender, if telegraphed, should be written after, but separated from, the text.

(Clean copy at P.S. below) Dev. Dept

D.O. No. 50-43 FI/43-1 Dt 6-11-43.

My dear Karamathullah,

The Fourth Adviser to H.E. proposes to visit South Kanara Dt., in the course of this month. He will be arriving at Mangalore on the evening of the 20th inst. by the Malabar Express and staying there for some time on the 23rd (21st) and 24th (22nd). On the 23rd (21st) he desires to hold a conference of graduates, etc, at 3 p.m. at your office. Landholders or agricultural associations who wish to send representatives to the conference may be permitted to do so. One representative of consumers and dealers should also be invited. Altogether the number of invitees may be in the neighbourhood of 40 to 50. I am to request you to take necessary steps in the matter.

He wishes you to invite representative landowners to attend the conference

On the 24th (23rd) the Adviser proposes to leave in the morning, say at 8-30 A.M. I am to request for Karkal and Udipi. You may please accompany him. You may call for a conference of local agriculturists at

...nitable hours in the course of the day. He proposes to return to Mangalore in the evening.

The Adviser would also like to see some of the sugar-cane areas in the neighbourhood of Udipi and to visit some villages where there are rice stocks, so that he may have an idea of the extent of stocks held in villages. He also wishes to make enquiries in towns and villages as regards the prices at which rice is selling.

~~The dates mentioned above are tentative and will be confirmed by us in due course. We will intimate you as soon as possible. Any changes in them will be sent to you.~~

D.O.P.
5-11-43

C
6/11/43

To M. Karamatullah Esq
I.C.S.,
Collector of
South Kanara
Mangalore.

6/11/43

Clean copy of 1 & 3-4 above

D.O.No.36193F.I/43-1

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Fort St.George, Madras
Dated 6th November 1943

My dear Karamatullah,

The Fourth Adviser to His Excellency proposes to visit South Kanara District, in the course of this month. He will be arriving at Mangalore on the evening of the 22nd instant by the Malabar Express and staying there on the 23rd and for some time on the 24th. On the 23rd he desires to hold a conference in your office at 3 p.m. He wishes to invite representative landholders to attend the conference. Landholders or agricultural associations who wish to send representatives to the conference may be permitted to do so. Some representatives of consumers and dealers should also be invited. Altogether the number of invitees may be in the neighbourhood of 40 to 50. I am to request you to take necessary steps in the matter.

On the 24th the Adviser proposes to leave in the morning, say at 8.30 A.M., for Karkal and Udipi. I am to request you to accompany him. You may call for a conference of local agriculturists at those places to meet the Adviser at suitable hours in the course of the day. He proposes to return to Mangalore in the evening.

The Adviser would also like to see some of the sugarcane areas in the neighbourhood of Udipi and to visit some villages where there are rice stocks, so that he may have an idea of the extent of stocks held in villages. He also wishes to make enquiries in towns and villages as regards the prices at which rice is selling.

Yours sincerely,

To
M.Karamatullah, Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of South Kanara,
Mangalore.

o/c

S. V. Ramamoorthy Esqr.,
Adviser to the Governor,
Madras.

F.C

From
The Secretary,
Mangalore Committee,
Communist Party of India,
Maidan Road, Mangalore

Sir

We learn from authorities be shortly visiting Mangalore in connection with food control and supply. A deputation on behalf of the trade Unions and the Communist Party has been formed to wait on you on the occasion of your visit to this town. We would be highly obliged to you if you include this in your programme and inform the officer in charge of your programme here and intimate us also of the same. Thanking you,

Sir,

Yours obediently,
A. Shantharam Pai,
Secretary.

Mangalore Committee
Communist Party of India,
Maidan Road,
Mangalore.
2-11-1943

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA
MANGALORE COMMITTEE
MANGALORE.

Mangalore,
7-11-1943.

From

U.Kannappa, M.A.,L.T.,
Honorary Secretary,
Catholic Association of S.Kanara,
alore.

To

S.V.Ramamurti, Esq., I.C.S.,
Adviser to H. E. the Governor,
Madras.

S i r,

I have been directed by the Executive Committee of the Catholic Association of S.Kanara to submit the following representation with regard to the abnormally high price of rice prevailing in the district, and to request you to be so good as to do whatever you can to alleviate the prevailing distress.

At the very outset, I beg to state that the Catholic Association of S.Kanara represents a population of about 1,50,000 Catholics out of a total population of 17,00,000 in the district, and that the number of Catholics in the town of Mangalore itself is over 20,000 out of a total of just over a lakh.

The Committee desires me to point out that the fixation of a ceiling price for rice is a matter of supreme importance at the present moment. The prevailing price of rice in the market is between Rs.16/- and Rs.17/- a mura (1 mura : ½ bag). The pre-war price of rice in the district was between Rs.5/- and Rs.6/- per mura. South Kanara, if not a surplus district, is regarded by Government as a self-sufficient district. There is a ban on the export of rice outside the district, and yet the price of rice has soared to over thrice the normal.

The reason for this steep rise in price is all too clear. It is undoubtedly due to hoarding and profiteering. The rice was harvested and ready for sale in the month of February. But the produce has been deliberately kept underground, and not brought to the market so as to create an artificial scarcity. The absence of competition, or rather the absence of the fear of competition of rice from Burma, Cocanada or elsewhere has been a god-send to the dealers in rice. Month by month, day by day almost, the price has been steadily rising, until today it is almost twice the price that it obtains in Madras.

The Committee is convinced that the high price of rice is not due to genuine scarcity, but to human, or rather inhuman, greed exploiting human misery. "There is no rice in the market at a certain price, but increase the price by a couple of rupees, and behold! there is any amount of rice available". That has been the sorry story of the rice position in this district all these months.

It is true that a certain amount of rice has been requisitioned by the Collector and sold in retail at tolerable prices. But the amount thus requisitioned has been so insignificant, and the distribution so unsatisfactory, that it has in no way relieved the general situation; rather it has provided the hoarders and profi... with a convenient pretext for increasing prices.

From the beginning of last October a system of rationing has been in vogue by which families with an income of Rs.3/- per capita per month are entitled to get identity cards on the production

of which at specified centres in the city they can get their daily quota of rice. So far no information is available as to the proportion of the population of the town benefitting by this scheme. But it is well known that a number of well-to-do persons received cards among whom were retired Deputy Collectors, title-holders and persons with an income of over Rs.100/- a month, and it is equally well known that a number of persons belonging to families with an income of less than Rs.3/- per capita per month have not been given these identity cards.

Even granting that these cards have all been distributed correctly to all the concerned persons -- a hypothesis which it is very hard to accept -- the Executive Committee suggests that an income of Rs.3/- per head per month is far too low to be fixed as the maximum limit for a person to get relief. A mura of rice consists of 42 seers- the Mangalore seer is smaller than the Madras Seer.-- An adult consumes about a seer of rice per day, i.e., for a month he will need $\frac{30}{42} = \frac{5}{7}$ of a mura. At the ruling price of rice in the market that would mean about Rs.11-8-0 or Rs.12/-. Every person with an income of less than Rs.12/- a month should be brought under the scheme of rice distributed at controlled prices, if such distribution is at all to be considered as a real alleviation of the misery of the starving poor.

It may be noted that in the above calculation of Rs.12/- no allowance has been made for the other accompaniments of rice such as salt, chillies or tamarind. If these are taken into consideration, the individual income for a person to obtain rice at controlled prices should be not Rs.12/- per mensem, but at least Rs.15/- per mensem.

As was pointed out earlier, it is not known, and as long as it is kept an official secret, there is no means of knowing how many of these identity cards have been issued. Even if 5000 cards have been issued, at the rate of four persons per house, a very reasonable assumption in these parts, only 20,000 persons would benefit out of the 100,000 of the town.

The Executive Committee, therefore, requests that the benefit of the controlled scheme of rice be extended not only to those who have an income of Rs. 3/- per head per month but to all those whose income is Rs. 15/- per head per month.

This would in practice no doubt amount to full-scale rationing in the town. The Catholic Association is not at all perturbed by that prospect. On the other hand, at its Annual General Meeting held on 30-5-1943 it requested Government to launch on a scheme of wholesale rationi for the town only, but for the district as well.

If such a scheme of wholesale rationing is introduced for the town, well and good. If not, let a ceiling price at least be fixed for the unrequisitioned rice so that the ordinary consumer's blood be not sucked by the dealer in rice, be he landlord or be he merchant. The Committee suggests that a ceiling price of Rs. 9/- to Rs. 10/- per mura is absolutely fair to the producer of rice.

The Committee learns that the Collector has issued or is issuing orders requisitioning paddy instead of rice. Though there are areas in the district where paddy is being paid by tenants to their landlords, the general custom is for the produce being collected

in rice, thereby giving the village labourer the benefit of husking the paddy and the tenant the benefit of the by-products of rice. It is true that rice-mills have been set up or are being set up in Mangalore for the conversion of paddy into rice, and that their prospects are likely to be diminished, if paddy is not requisitioned. But in spite of the prospective loss to the mill-owners the Committee requests that instructions be issued to the Collector not to requisition paddy in areas where it is customary for the cultivator himself to turn the paddy into rice.

The Committee regrets that the Collector should have issued confidential instructions to his subordinates as regards the manner and the measure in which the work of requisition is to be done. It is submitted that it is not the requisitioning that is objected to, but the secrecy which is supposed to accompany it. It is understood that the requisitioning is to be done from tenants without any reference to the landlords. It may be stated at once that this is a great injustice to landlords. They should know how much of their rice has been requisitioned, as otherwise there is every likelihood of the tenants stating that a much larger amount was requisitioned than was actually the fact, thus depriving the landlord of his legitimate share of the produce. In-as-much as the landlord is responsible for the payment of revenue, the compensation for the rice requisitioned should be paid to him, and not to the tenant, as the latter is likely not to pay the landlord what he once gets in cash. In any case the Committee fails to understand why the authorities, whoever it is that may be responsible, should keep the instructions confidential. Subordinate officials are likely to make capital of the

situation, and so long as it is not publicly known what the instructions are, there is room for corruption, high-handedness and injustice. -The Executive Committee, therefore, requests the Adviser to look into the matter and let the landlord and the tenant alike know what is expected of them.

To summarise what has been stated above, the Executive Committee of the Catholic Association of South Kanara requests:-

(1) That a ceiling price be fixed for rice in the District at about Rs.9/- or Rs.10/- a mura.

(2) That the present system of identity cards be extended to those families whose income is about Rs.15/- per head per month.

(3) That the instructions issued as regards requisitioning of rice be made public, and that compensation for the rice requisitioned be paid to the landlord so as to avoid creating ill-feeling.

(4) That the requisitioning of paddy should not be resorted to in areas where it is customary to pay the rent in rice and not in paddy.

Trusting that the above representation will receive early and sympathetic consideration,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Hony. Secretary.

Copy to the Coll-t. of S. Kanara.

Khan Bahadur, M. Mohammad, M. L. A
KASARGOD. S K

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
MADRAS

11th November 1943

Dear Mr. Ramamurthy,

It is a long time since I had an occasion to write. The reply to our representation to visit S. Kanara was that you would do so in November. Mr. A. B. Shetty said you may come here in the third week of this month. Will it be convenient for you to kindly let know the date of your coming here.

It appears in the Provincial food committee there is no member from this place. Will you please consider the advisability of appointing from here?

With best regards.

Yours Sincerely
M. Mohammad

13/11/43.

Special.

Dev. Dept

117

D.O. No. 31474(A)FI/43-1, 8/12-11-43

My dear Karamatullah

In modification of
with the main file in O/o
D.O. No. 31474(A)FI/43-1 dt 6-11-43
I am to state that the Fourth
Adviser will be arriving at
Mangalore at 7 p.m. on ~~on the evening of~~
the 23rd inst. and not on
the evening of the 22nd. The
Conference at Mangalore should
meet on the 24th. The Adviser
will visit Karkal and Udipi
and hold local conferences on the
25th instead of on the 24th.
Kindly send information of the
revised dates to ~~the~~ all persons
concerned

Yours sincerely
H.S.P
12/11/43

K. Karamatullah Esq.,
I.C.S.
Collr. of S. Kanara,
Mangalore.

Government of Madras

PUBLIC (SERVICES) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 169, 26th January 1939

Madras Public Service Commission—Rules of procedure—Rule 15—Amended.

Order—No. 169, Public (Services), dated 26th January 1939.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made to the rules issued in G.O. No. 643, Public (Reforms), dated the 1st April 1937, and published with Public (Reforms) Notification No. 24, dated 1st April 1937, at pages 15–16 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 1st April 1937, namely :—

AMENDMENT.

For rule 15 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"15. In any case in which the Commission is consulted under paragraph (*c*) of sub-section (3) of section 266 of the Government of India Act, 1935, on any disciplinary matter or on any memorial or petition relating to such matter, the record of the case shall be forwarded to the Commission and the opinion given by the Commission shall form part of the record. A copy of such opinion, or of the portion of the opinion which relates to a particular officer or officers, shall, unless the order passed on the case is one of acquittal or unless the Governor otherwise directs, be communicated to the officer or officers concerned along with a copy of the orders of the authority empowered to pass orders on the case."

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

G. T. BOAG,
Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.
,, the Departments of the Secretariat (all sections).
,, the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
,, all Heads of Departments (including Collectors and District Judges).
,, the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission (with C.L.).

The South Kanara Land Holders Association

D. Manjayya Hegde
President.

K.S.Hegde, B.A.,(Hons.) B.L.,
Hon. Jt. Secretary.

K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, *B. Sc., LL. B.*
Hon. Jt. Secretary & Treasurer.

KODIALBAIL,
MANGALORE.

Dated 22nd Oct. 1943.

Ref. No.

To,

Sri. S.V.Ramamurthi C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Madras,
Fort St. George, M a d r a s.

Sir,

Subject:- Requisitioning of paddy and connected matte--
Our letter dated 6-10-1943.

Our Association is grateful to you for having sent the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies, for reporting on our grievances. We are also thankful to the fact that you have decided to tour our District during the month of November. What we are afraid is that in the interval, sufficient mischief might be done, as requisitioning of paddy has begun on a large scale. We pray, pending your arrival to the District, you might be pleased to direct the Collector to stay seizing of paddy though requisitioning might go on.

It would greately facilitate our work, if you could give your tour programme in the District, at least a week earlier

to us. We request you to make it convenient to visit a few rural areas during your stay in the District.

Thanking you again Sir,

We remain,
Yours truly,

Jt.Secretary.

Office of the Municipal Council,
Mangalore.
Dated 15th November, 1943.

From

Janab H. Puttur Hoosein Saheb, Bahadur,
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Mangalore.

To

S. V. Ramamoorthy Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Madras,
M a d r a s.

Sir,

Sub:- Municipal Council Mangalore - resolution soliciting opportunity of meeting the adviser during his Mangalore visit - submitted.

I submit herewith a copy of Council's Resolution No.204 dated 15-11-43 requesting you to afford the Councillors an opportunity of meeting you at the Council hall on the occasion of your forthcoming visit to Mangalore for the purpose of hearing representations as regards the food situation here with particular reference to rice for favour of your kind acceptance.

15.11.43

Chairman Municipal Council.

15/11/43

Extract from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Municipal Council Mangalore Held in the Municipal Office at 5-30 P.M. on Monday the 15th November, 1943.

Present

* * *

The Municipal Council of Mangalore resolves to invite S.V. Ramamoorthy Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellenc the Governor of Madras to ~~maxixim~~ the Council Chamber to afford an opportunity to the Councillors to meet him on the occasion of his visit to Mangalore on 24-11-43 and in case he does not find it convenient to come to the Council the Council will wait on deputation on him in connection with the present situation of rice and other essential food stuffs in this District.

Carried unanimously.

* * * *

(Sd) H. Hoosein Saheb
Chairman M. C.

/True Extr--/

15/11/43

Chairman M.C.

15/11/43

Dev. Department.

D.O.No. 31474(A)FI/43-2 dated 18-11-1943

Dear Mr. Karamatullah,

Sub: Conferences - Fourth Advisers conference with landowners, etc at Mangalore

Ref: D.O. No. ~~36193~~ 31474(A) FI/43-1 dt 16-11-43

In continuation of the reference cited above I am to request you to include in the list of invitee ... the conference on the 24th instant at Mangalore Mr. R.M.Savoor, retired Divisional Inspector of Schools. residing at Paduakad in Kanhangad village (near Neeleshwar).

Y.S.

To
M.Karamatullah, Esq., I.C.S.,
Collector of South Kanara,
Mangalore.

DRAFT II.

Letter No. 31474(A)FI/43 dated 18-11-1943.

To

The Chairman,
Municipal Council, Mangalore.

Sir,

Sub: Conferences - Fourth Advisers conference with landowners, etc., at Mangalore.

Ref: Your letter dated 15-11-43 to the Fourth Adviser to H.E.

I am to say that the Chairman and other members of the Municipal Council, Mangalore, who wish to make representations regarding the food position may do so at the conference which is to be held at Mangalore at 3 p.m. on the 24th instant. I am to request that the names of members wishing to be present may be communicated to the Collector, who will issue invitations to them.

Y.O.S.

Despd w/e Encls. 18/11/43.

Encl with a copy of connected resolution of the Municipal Council

Copy to the Collector of South Kanara. He is requested to invite to the conference on the 24th inst. all the members of the Municipal Council whose names are furnished to him by the Chairman of the Municipality.

HUMBLE MEMORIAL of the landholders of Karkala Taluk,
South Kanara District.

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
25 OCT 1943
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO

Sri S.V.Ramamoorthi, I.C.S., C.I.E.,
Advisor to His Excellency the Governor
of Madras,
Fort St. George,
Madras.

SECRETARY TO COMMISSIONER
3- NOV 1943
6986 A

Sir,

Subject:- Rationing in Urban Areas in South Kanara District - Requisitioning of Paddy & Rice.

Your memorialists learn with great apprehension that orders are being issued throughout the Taluk (as well as the district) for requisitioning paddy equivalent to 50 % of the annual rental directly from the tenants. We also understand our District Association has already made representations in this behalf to the District Collector and also to you.

2. On account of the continued prevalance of Sec. 144 of Cr.P.C. in the district, it has not been possible so far to convene any conference of landholders of the district or taluk with a view to effectively voice the opinions and grievances of the landholders. Under the circumstances, your memorialists have deemed it necessary to submit our views on the subject through this memorial for your kind consideration and we firmly believe that it represents the opinions of the generality of the landholders of our taluk.

3. We are aware of the view-points urged by our District Association by its petition dated 6-10-1943. But the heavy torrential rains of the 9th, 10th and 11th instant have resulted in unprecedented floods and consequent

extremely heavy losses of the present crop which may safely be put at not less than 25 % of the gross yield. The damage to many has been extremely serious. When it is further remembered that the estimated gross yield this year for the I crop was even otherwise less than that of last year by about 20 %, the total loss in yield may be easily imagined.

4. However, we do not desire to be understood as opposing any benevolent scheme of the Government to ease the serious Food Problem in the country or the District. We are in full sympathy with the idea of making rice available to one and all at reasonable prices and if need be of introducing rationing in the district. However, we only urge that the Government may not adopt any measures which in the ultimate result, end in depleting the agriculturist of all his stock and place him at the mercy of the merchant or the ~~petty~~ Government servant for his daily dole; it would be a veritable "Grow Less Campaign" and the conditions of the Bengal & Orissa countryside may stalk our rural parts also and the agricultural industry may be killed.

5. It is in this spirit of helping the Govern ment to avoid those pitfalls that we beg to submit our proposals detailed below. These proposals have been formulated in the light of last year's experiences, the present year's crop yield, the heavy floods of the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, and the prevailing prices of rice, implements of husbandry, livestock and other necessaries of life.

6. We learn that our district is a self-sufficient district regarding rice. If therefore all export of rice from our district to other districts is strictly banned even from today, we believe there will be no necessity for requisitioning either paddy or rice in our district. If in addition all artificial manipulations of prices are removed and hoarding strictly prohibited the price of rice is bound immediately to find its own level. Anyway requisitioning may be deferred for at least two months and the result keenly watched for that period.

7. If, however, the Government is of opinion that rationing and consequently requisitioning is necessary, then we submit that it should not be done in such a way as to prejudice the agricultural industry and the relationship between the landholder and tenant. We learn that orders have been issued to requisition 50 % of the rent in paddy directly from the tenants. In the first place, no requisitioning should be done from the tenant direct, since it would very seriously affect the future relationship between the landholder and tenant and the collection of the balance rent by the landholder. (2) Secondly, 50 % is too high a figure and it is unwarranted by the needs of the situation. (3) Thirdly requisitioning of paddy is highly objectionable since it would deprive the poor tenants and agricultural labourers of bran so very essential for cattle, and 3 or 4 seers of rice and broken rice the bye-products and wages of conversion of paddy into rice, which keeps them going for 2 to 3 months in a year. (4) Further, requisitioning should be limited to

the rents only of landholders paying an annual assessment of Rs. 100 on their Nanja lands since at least in our taluk the rents work out in actual practice at a rate of one muru of rice for every Rs. 2 of assessment, exclusive of the said assessment. Landholders paying less than Rs. 100 for such assessment are too poor to be able to survive the effects of requisition. They would require their rents for their own upkeep. The price of requisitioned rice to be paid to the landholder should be at least Rs. 10-8-0 per muru of 42 seers. Since the present market price is not less than Rs. 15 per muru, and further, since the prices of all implements of husbandry is now nearly 10 times the pre-war prices, and the price of ploughing cattle and other livestock is at least 3 times the pre-war prices, and the price of all other articles of food, clothing and other necessaries is at least double the pre-war prices, and further since the agriculturist has to pay 12½ % more this year by way of land-tax, to pay him anything less than Rs. 10-8-0 per muru would be expropriation pure and simple and double taxation. Further, the prices should be paid immediately on requisition, since the wants of the generality of the landholders are too many and their income too little in our district. The ~~requisitioning~~ requisitioning should not be delayed beyond May 1944, since the vast majority of the landholders have no proper buildings for storing purposes and the rice would deteriorate. In this connection we have sadly to submit that rices requisitioned last year have not been required so far in several cases and the rice has deteriorated and also ... lost in measure and weight. The requisitioning should never

be entrusted to Government servants of less than Tahasildar's grade. Our experience in this connection last year has been extremely bad as lesser officials were entrusted with the work. We pray that may not be repeated this year. Our humble suggestion is that Purchasing Officers may be appointed to do both requisitioning and subsequent acquiring of the same. Our grievances in this behalf may be immediately remedied for obvious reasons.

8. Summarising the above, we therefore pray that requisitioning may be abandoned for the present and strict ban on exports from the district may be immediately imposed even from today;

Or, if the above does not commend itself to Government, then in the alternative in addition to the above

(1) The idea of requisitioning paddy should be definitely abandoned and instead only rice should be requisitioned.

(2) That requisitioning should be done from landholders (and not from tenants) paying Rs. 100 or more assessment in respect of Nanja lands.

(3) Such requisitioning may be very conveniently and mutually advantageously be done by service of notices on landholders requiring them to deliver the rice on or before April 1944 and by taking bonds from them with appropriate clauses inserted therein in the event of failure.

(4) Such requisitioning should be limited to only 20 % of the rent rice of each landholder. The home-farm lands should be left out of such reckoning and if that is absolutely impossible, then in respect of home-farms fair rent should be fixed

and only 20 % of the same should be requisitioned.

(5) Purchasing or Requisitioning Officers should not be of lower rank than of Tahsildar's grade.

(6) The price of the requisitioned rice should be fixed at not less than Rs. 10-8-0 per standard muro of 42 seers and the same should be paid immediately on acquisition which should not be later than May 1944.

(7) The requisitioned rice should not be sold to merchants by Government but should be stored by Government itself and distributed under rationing system ~~of~~ by the Government Agencies themselves.

(8) The rationing should be not only in taluk centres but also in sub-taluk centres and semi-urban areas.

(9) Under these circumstances also strict ban on exports outside the district should be immediately imposed.

(10) If further re ' itioning is necessary, that may be done after April 1944 on a further uniform basis of 10 % of rent rice, for which course also the landholders are agreeable.

9. We, therefore, pray that you may kindly accept these proposals and save the landholders from destitution, harassment and further loss; for which act of justice, equity and fairplay, we shall ever be grateful.

We remain

Sir,

Yours obediently,

Karkala,
14-10-1943.

Copy to
(1) The Revenue Divisional Officer, Kundapur.
(2) The Collector of South Kanara, Mangalore.

K. Mahabaleshwar Bhatta
B. B. Bhatta

K. Deju Shetty, Vakil, Karkala & Land Holder.

S. B. Hegde

H. G. A. Ja.

Lawrence Cardozo

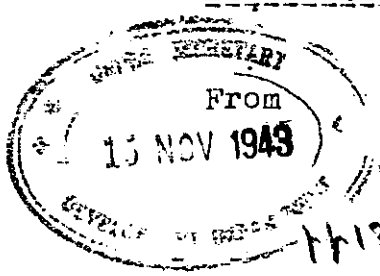
N. R. Adyanthaya

X ರಾಮಣ್ಣಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯವರು - ಕುಚ್ಚಂಗಾಡಿಯವರು.

Revenue Department.
(Civil Supplies)
Subject.

CIVIL SUPPLIES - 27659 Paddy and Rice - South Kanara --Procurement and distribution - Memorial of the landholders of Karkala Taluk - Remarks submitted.

Refce. No.6592/43-4 A.3.
Madras, Dated 12/11/1943.



From J. F. Saunders Esq., I. C. S.,
Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

To W. Scott Brown Esq.,CSI.,CIE., ICS.,
Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

R e a d : Memorial of the landholders of Karkala taluk dated 14-10-43 forwarded with Government endorsement No.34291-F.I.43-1 Dev. dated 29-10-43.

REFERENCE:

In continuation of its Ref. No. 6592/43-3 A.3. dated 29-10-43 enclosing a copy of the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies on the rice position in South Kanara district, the Board submits the following remarks on the memorial read above.

2. The main points raised by the memorialists are dealt with below:

(1) Requisitioning should be confined to rice only. This is covered by the remarks in para 13 of the Deputy Commissioner's report. The Board has no objection to permit the requisitioning officers to accept an equivalent quantity of rice instead of paddy, if delivered within the time fixed.

(2) Requisitioning should be done from landholders (and not tenants) in paying Rs.100/-.or more assessment in respect of Nanja landd.

(3) Such requisitioning should be limited to only 20 per cent of the rent rice of each land holder and home farm lands should be exempted.

pr.51-52 above. It has already been submitted in para 13 of the Deputy Commissioner's report that requisitioning notices have to be served only on the tenant as he will be in custody of the rice. The Board invites reference to para 8 also of the Deputy Commissioner's note in this connection.

7 p50 above pp1-2 of (k)

In their memorandum No.30532 (B) F.I/43-1 Dev. dated 2-10-43 the Government have laid down certain limits for automatic freezing or requisitioning and these orders apply to South Kanara as well as to any other district.. If as already recommended by the Board in its reference No. 6592/43-3 A.3. dated 29-10-43, the co-operative Central Stores is entrusted with the whole work of procurement and distribution of paddy and rice, and if the landlords of South Kanara district act up to their promise and offer their surplus rice voluntarily, the Board does not expect that there will be any need for requisitioning at all in that district. But once it is found that stocks do not come out easily and if requisitioning is to be resorted to, the limits set by the Government in their memorandum referred to above should apply. The Board submits that it sees no reason to make South Kanara an exception and apply a higher minimum.

(4) Rationing should be introduced not only in the taluk centres but also in sub taluk centres and semi urban areas.

3,p46 above The Board has recommended already that rationing should be introduced in Mangalore and Kasaragod towns. This can be extended only gradually to other places in the district as and when found necessary.

(5) If further reqqisitioning is found necessary, that may be done after April '44 on a uniform basis of 10% of the rent rice.

The Board has no remarks on this suggestion at present. It has yet to be watched how far the promises of voluntary offers by landlords materialise.

f/ 125-132 above

3. The memorial forwarded to the Board with the Endorsement read above is resubmitted.

(True copy) S Nanjundaram 13/11

For S e c.r e t a r y.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Development Department with enclosures in orig:

sn. 13/11.

f/ 125-132 above

Abnormal Prices

By Jerome A. Saldanha, Ex. M. L. C.

At the time of the last Land Revenue Settlement, 1931 - 34, the average prices for a mura of 42 seers or 84 lbs. of rice were Rs. 3 at Udipi, Rs. 3/1 at Kundapur, Rs. 2/14 at Puttur, Rs. 3/2 at Mudbidri, and elsewhere, thereabouts, minus 25% for cartage and merchants' profits.

(See *Memo of Objections to the Re-Settlement Scheme* by South Kanara Landholders' Association, dated 26—8—1934).

On the eve of the War, the prices were ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mura, but on the Japanese conquest of Burma and the stoppage of imports from that province, the prices have been steadily rising. The latest figures taken from the *Supplement to Fort Saint George Gazette*, dated 5—10—1943, Part I, are as below: Mangalore Rs. 14.88 for an imperial maund of 82⅔lb. as compared with Rs. 9.20 at Bezwada, Rs. 9.89 at Trichy, Rs. 8.07 at Negapatam, Rs. 9.13 at Anantapur, Rs. 12-29 at Hindupur, Rs. 10.29 at Conjeevaram, Rs. 11.45 at Chittoor and so on, below Rs. 10.

For many years, India has imported rice from Burma. In the *Indian Empire*, (1938) Vol. III, these imports are estimated at Rs. 499.31 lakhs at about Rs. 3 per imperial maund of 80 lbs, 166 lakhs maunds (5 million tons?) at least must have come to India. In 1918 when prices rose high as shown above, India depended largely on these imports in which South Kanara had a share. Advantage was taken of by savkars to raise prices in this district abnormally high as at present. The Director of St Anthony's Institute, Mangalore, the late resourceful Mgr. M. P. Collaco, with the cooperation of a few laymen imported some thousands of bags from Cocanada, which with Burma imports brought down the prices to the provincial averages (that is, from annas 6 to annas 4 per seer, or so).

The disproportionate increase of prices may be attributed not merely to the operation of supply and demand, but *to tricks of the trade*, cornering and profiteering excessively. The only means to check these tactics is to (1) effect *wholesale control of prices*, or (2) if that fails (as likely) to *allow imports** from surplus districts, *without restriction on exports*, a free trade policy likely to restore the balance to the normal, to more or less even prices all over the province, as usual to judge from the statistics which give the lie to the contention that prices have always been much higher in this district than in the rest of the province. This suggestion applies to only present conditions, born out of the past errors

As *to present and future crops*, it is early hoped that the past errors will not be repeated, and that an all-embracing effective rationing will be introduced in Mangalore and other urban areas as at Bombay and Madras. Any scheme of rationing, I may urge fervently, must base the prices on the *average* prices prevailing in the Province which now comes to Rs. 8/9 per imperial maund of 82⅔ lbs. and may come down up to a maximum of twice the average of prices during three years previous to the war. Secondly the scheme must, it may be urged, be worked by Government Agency and financed out of the Provincial or Imperial Government funds as in Great Britain and United States of America as suggested in the leading article in the *Hindu* dated 15—10—1943 for a policy followed in Bombay and Madras.

* "Imports" a weapon to fight profiteering and black marketing. See Food Dept. Secretary's speech of 16—10—43 at the Food Conference, Hindu dated 18th Oct. '43.

Reprinted from "Mangalore"—12—11—1943.

Abnormal Prices

By Jerome A. Saldanha, Ex. M. L. C.

1 NOV 1943

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* "Imports" a weapon to fight profiteering and black marketing. See Food Dept. Secretary's speech of 16—10—43 at the Food Conference, Hindu dated 18th Oct. '43.

To the Secretary to Government
Rev. Dept. Civil Supplies

Reprinted from "Mangalore"—12—11—1943.

I am. Ag for favour of suitable action - to alleviate distress among majority of consumers ever increasing
Before the Famine Relief Commission
C. L. 25/III/43

Confidential. Dev C.No 38705 FI(W) 19/11(W) 141

From

C. L. Lobo, B.A.,B.L.,
Hon.Div.Organiser, N.W.Front &
Welfare Officer, Mangalore Taluk,
Vice Chairman, Mangalore Municipality,
Member, Dt.Board South Kanara.

To

S. V. Ramamurthy Esq.,C.I.E.,I.C.S.,
Advisor to His Excellency the Governor of Madras,
Fort St.George, Madras.

S i r,

You are known all over the Presidency for your generosity and humanity to the poor and the suffering. In my own district I have been working hard during the last several months at ameliorating the condition of the poor and have also submitted several representations to the Government of Madras and to our District authorities. With my last letter and my memorial to you dated 4-10-1943 I submitted to you copies of my previous memorials dated 18-2-43, 27-2-43, 1-3-43, 17-3-43, 19-3-43, 29-3-43,7-6-43, and of my wires dated 25-6-1943 and 20-7-1943. It is not convenient to state everything in memorials. There are many matters which have to be brought to your kind notice and which deserve your kind attention, but they can be communicated to you only in confidence and in person. You will be visiting our district shortly. I therefore venture to open my heart and state a few facts in this letter. I hope to tell you more if you'll be pleased to give me a chance to meet you in person in Mangalore. I fully trust that you will be able to further the cause of the poor and the rice consuming people of this district.

This district is only 90 % self-sufficient. The pre-war price of rice and the rate even up to 1941 was only Rs.3/- and Rs.4/- per moora of the 1st sort of rice. From September'42 when the merchants began to raise the price the present Collector wanted the co-operation of non-officials like me to assist the District Authorities in solving the food problem. I took his suggestion, started to work earnestly and selflessly for the relief of the poor and the suffering and to allay panic. At that time there was not much familiarit between the Collector and the merchants; the latter were rarely to be seen at the Collector's bungalow. I got much

encouragement from the Revenue authorities in my efforts.

When His Excellency was in Mangalore in March'43 the price rocketed to Rs.14/- per moora. For some time, in April '43, there was lowering of prices on account of the action taken by the District Authorities soon after the departure of His Excellency. But a lot of leading merchants were seen frequently going up to the Collector's bungalow for meetings. It was something unusual. The measures taken by the Collector for control of the price of rice proved to be all half-hearted and on account of mismanagement the control scheme ended in a fiasco within a month and price again soared up to Rs.15/- per moora by the end of June 1943. I continued my efforts for control and sent my memorial dated 7-6-1943 to His Excellency detailing some of the glaring blunders and irregularities on the part of the district authorities. I learnt that it was forwarded to the Collector for explanation and remarks, para by para. I am told that after delaying it in the office for a considerable time it was taken up by the Collector with him when he went to Madras about the middle of July'43. On 20-7-1943 when the Collector was away in Madras the price rocketed to Rs.17/- per moora. People could not get suitable rice to eat. They were compelled to eat inferior and adulterated rice and foodstuffs. Diarhoea and dysentery began to rage. Cholera actually started. I sent a wire to His Excellency on 20-7-1943 with copies to the Secretariat and the Board of Revenue. The Collector returned to Mangalore from Madras on 23-7-1943. On the 25th and 26th the merchants made it appear that they had lowered the prices to Rs.12/- per moora. But actually no rice was available with any merchant for less than Rs.15/- per moora, which rate went up to Rs.17/- per moora by the end of September 43 in spite of our persistent efforts and cry for price control of ~~p~~ rice.

Early in October 43 we learnt that the Collector had issued a circular with instructions to Tahsildars for the requisition of paddy from landlords and tenants. The circular typified complete inefficiency and grasp of the situation on the part of the District Authorities. It was unbeatable for its vagueness, incoherence, contradictions, distrust of landlords, but implicit faith in

and conservation of the interest of the monopolists (wholesale merchants). The authorities appeared to believe implicitly that the monopolists alone could save the situation. The wholesale merchants and their local agents were ~~being~~ asked to keep themselves in close touch with the Tahsildars and as soon as stocks were requisitioned in one or more villages arrangements had to be made immediately for their being paid for by the merchants and transported to their godowns. The result of such a circular was bound to be disastrous to the poor and the rice consuming public of the district. The whole circular appeared to have been inspired by monopolists and hoarders who wanted all the profits and mastery over the situation for themselves and who aimed at unconscionable gain at the misery of their own poor brothren.

A memorial was submitted by me to you on 4-10-1943 which was followed by a note on the above circular on or about 12-10-1943. Agitation against the scheme of the Collector's circular was carried on in the Municipal Council, in the South Kanara District Board and resolutions were passed against the requisitioning of paddy and against delivering requisitioned paddy and rice to the merchants. I sent a telegram to you on 7-10-1943 which was followed by a telegram from the landholders Association and their Memorial dated 6-10-1943.

Rao Sahib C.R.Ratho, Additional Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Madras, was in Mangalore, from 14-10-43 till 21-10-1943. He was present when the Mangalore Municipal Council Committee waited on deputation to the Collector on 16-10-43. The deputation lasted for nearly two hours. The following are some of the statements made by the Collector during the deputation - 'The landlords alone are responsible for the abnormal rise in price of rice; the merchants have been out of trade since one year and they have no rice with them except one merchant who has only 1300 mooras of rice; the landlords will give their rice only in February 44; as I want rice immediately for November, December and January, I have decided to requisition paddy and to give all the paddy to the merchants to be converted into rice. Arrangements are being made to start two new rice mills in Mangalore' (When the Collector made this statement he was aware that one Mr.Raghavendra Pai, a leading merchant in Mangalore town had offered in writing to give 2500 mooras of rice to the

Collector and to the Port Officer during September 43 and an equal quantity or even more in October, to be sent to Amin Deevi Islands). It is well known here all over the town that the said Raghavendra Pai and the merchants are in possession of very large stocks of rice in Mangalore which is ample for these three months.

The news of the Memorandum of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) Chepauk Madras 5987/43-2A3(C.S.)- on Paddy and rice - South Kanara- Procurement and distribution- Employment of the Co-operative wholesale Stores etc., - was received with a great sigh of relief by the thousands of ryots and consumers of rice in the district.

On the receipt of the above Memorandum the Collector has passed proceedings dated 8-11-43. Some of the instructions issued are that (1) where paddy has been requisitioned the tenants may be permitted to convert it into rice and to deliver it 1/8 by 1st January, 1/8 by 1st February, 3/8 by 1st March and 3/8 by 1st April to the S.K.Central Co-operative Stores Ltd., (2) Voluntary sale prices have been fixed at Rs.9-8-0, Rs.10-0-0, Rs.10-8-0, Rs.11-0-0 for IV, III, II, I Class of rice respectively and Rs.12/- for raw rice etc.,

These instructions are again vague and have many loopholes through which further tricks may be played against the poor and the rice consuming masses. When the landlords offer to deliver rice at Taluq Head Quarters at Rs.10/- per moora, naturally it should be taken as the highest price for the best rice. It is not known why the Collector should fix the prices up to Rs.11/- and even Rs.12/- per moora.

Until the receipt of the Memorandum from the Board of Revenue the main anxiety of the Collector appeared to be to get supply of rice for November, December and January. As he was of opinion that the merchants had been out of trade since one year and as they had no rice in their possession, he wanted to requisition paddy from landholders and deliver it to merchants to be converted into rice by mills for distribution to the public. But after the receipt of the Board's orders he changes his opinion and permits landlords to deliver their rice only in January, February, March and even in April. For the months of November and December he leaves the whole situation in

charge of merchants and evidently expects the merchants to supply rice to the public till January. The price of rice which was only Rs.14/-, 15/- and Rs.16/- per moora on the date of the receipt of the Board's Memorandum has already risen to Rs.18/-, 19/- and Rs.20/- per moora. The merchants say that they had taken a vow to raise the price to Rs.25/- and are now determined to raise it to Rs.25/- and even more, per moora, before the end of December. In the meanwhile, I need not say, that the visits of merchants to the Collector's bungalow and return visits have become a matter of daily routine and quite common.

Unrequisitioned paddy of the new crops has been turned into rice and sold in the market for Rs.13/- to Rs.14/- per moora. Still more, it is mixed with the old rice and sold for over Rs.18/- per moora. Old, rotten, spoiled, broken, inferior and adulterated rice is all mixed up together and is being dumped by merchants on the poor public holding identity cards etc., All this humbug can be conveniently detected only by surprise visits to some of the shops, preferably in disguise. It is not possible for me to find adequate words to express the woes and miseries of the poor people in this town.

The wholesale merchant in Mangalore has become a real menace and an enemy to the society and to humanity. In the premier city of Madras the wholesale merchant has been rightly eliminated and as reported in the Hindu of September 3rd, page 5. "The Adviser promised to make use of this class of merchants when the Government considers suitable to do so. But at the present he said the Govt.themselves were making arrangement to supply rice to retail dealers." It is very sad to note that the merchants in Mangalore in spite of all the havoc played by them during the last one year through profiteering, hoardin underground driving and blackmarketing of stocks, should still be encouraged in their malpractices. The Collector appears to have stated that he does not want to interfere with the merchants till new rice comes in which will be only after January next.

In the meanwhile when merchants can sell their rice at abnormal prices and when merchants can and will offer high prices to landlords and tenants, how on

earth can the landlords and ryots be expected to offer their rice voluntarily to Government at control prices? The present distressful situation will aggravate. The last error will be worse than the first and Bengal tragedy is bound to visit our district.

The Board of Revenue in its Memorandum quoted above states that there has been a combination among the merchants and a section of the landowners in South Kanara to force up the price to abnormal levels (The section of the landowners being the landowners who are also merchants). But the public opinion here in South Kanara is that the present distressful situation is mainly due to the combination of the merchants and the District authorities.

I do not want to go to the extent of saying that the Merchants in Mangalore should be completely eliminated. The situation can be easily solved by adopting the following measures without delay.

(1) By immediately fixing the ceiling price of rice, old as well as new, be it in the possession of landowners, merchants or middlemen traders. The price to be fixed should be very nearly the price of Bezwada or Tanjore. This used to be the rate in pre-war days. In any event the price in any part of the district (urban or rural) should not exceed Rs.8/- per moora of 42 seers of the best sort of rice produced in this district i.e.,3 annas a seer which is even more than double the pre-war price.

(2) The ban on export of all paddy and rice from the district should be rigorously enforced and frontier checking should be made effective. Frontier stations, extra police and necessary staff should be introduced at once as has been done in Mysore and Coorg Provinces.

(3) If the fixing of the ceiling price cannot be done immediately certain quantity of rice may be imported forthwith so that it may act on the check on the merchants and force them to bring down the prices.

The situation requires an iron grip and issue of emergent orders. If the above measures suggested by me are carried out without delay, the whole food problem

in this district will be solved in no time, and there may not be need even for introduction of the rationing scheme.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C. L. Lobo.
vice-chairman, municipal council
member, At board. Sc.

Mangalore,)
)
D/- 18-11-1943)

33394

Board of Revenue,
(Civil Supplies),
Chepauk, Madras,
19--11--1943.

My dear Sundaram,

I enclose herewith a copy of Board's Memo. No. 5987/43-2/A-3 (C.S. The Board is also taking action on the petition received from Mr. Saldanha.

Yours sincerely,

Members

R.M. Sundaram Esq., I.C.S.,
Additional Secy. to Govt.,
Development Department,
Fort St. George.

Copy of letter from the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies), Chepauk, Madras, to the Collector of South Kanara, Mangalore, Ref: No.5987/43-2.A3(CS), dated 30th October 1943.

Sub: CIVIL SUPPLIES - Paddy & Rice - (South Kanara) - Procurement and distribution - Employment of the Co-operative Wholesale Stores - Instructions - Issued.

Ref: From the Hony. Secretary, The Kanara Chamber of Commerce, Mangalore, letter dated 1st September 1943.
From the Collector of South Kanara, No.C.4912/43-A1, dated the 23rd September 1943.
From the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, No.9344/43.S, dated the 16th October 1943.

The Board considers that the immediate action to be taken is to arrange to get physical possession of the surplus paddy and rice and bring it on to the market at a reasonable price. There has been a combination among the merchants and a section of the land owners in South Kanara to force up the prices to unreasonable levels and the Board considers that the time has come when the Co-operative Stores should oust these merchants. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras who was consulted in the matter states that the Co-operative Wholesale Stores at Mangalore is willing to purchase paddy and rice and arrange for their distribution under the directions of the Collector, and that the South Kanara district Co-operative Central Bank is agreeable to finance the wholesale Stores in the scheme. The Collector of South Kanara is requested to take action at once, in consultation with the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mangalore and arrange with the Co-operative Wholesale Stores to purchase the available stocks, either voluntarily or by requisition. If paddy is obtained, the Stores should make

arrangements to have it hand pounded, and take it to the distributing points, or storage centres.

2. As regards the price, the Board understands that the land-owners are agreeable to the rate of Rs.10/- per mura for rice to be delivered by them at taluk headquarters and considers this reasonable. Besides the actual expenses for handling, transport and storage charges, the Co-operative Stores may be allowed a profit not exceeding four annas per mura which is generally allowed to wholsesale merchants by the Collector, and the Collector should fix the price accordingly.

3. Orders are being issued separately for the introduction of rationing of rice in the Mangalore and Kasaragod Towns.

4. If it is possible to organize labour at important centres for getting paddy hand pounded, it might go a long way towards solving the difficulty in moving requisitioned paddy. The Board expects that such organizations exist already. If they do exist, the Collector has only to get into touch with them and take them along in working out the present scheme.

(Sd.)

Copy to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
(True Copy)

S.T.19/11/43.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..		
When copied ..		
When examined..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT:— CIVIL SUPPLIES - Rice - South Kanara District - Purchase and distribution - Ceilin prices - Instructions - Issued.

READ AGAIN ~~G.O.No.~~ , dated 19

,, ,,

READ *ALSO*:—

No. From the Bd. of Rev. Ref. , No. 6592/43-3 to A.3 (C.S) d/29-10-1943
12-11-1943

,, ,, 19

,, ,, 19

~~Order~~ Resolution ~~Ms.~~ No. 40 , 19 43

With a view to control procurement and distribution of paddy and rice in the S.Kanara District and to make rice available to the public at a reasonable price the Government are pleased to issue the following orders :-

1. The district will be treated as more or less self-sufficient. If at any time it is necessary to imp the Government will decide on the import necessary.

2. The prices fixed by the Collector of S.Kanara for voluntary sales of the several varieties of rice are the following :-

Suggi and Raisee	...	Rs. 10- 0- 0 a mura
Guddu,	...	10- 8- 0 ,,
Muskati	..	11- 0- 0 ,,
Kachika	..	9- 8- 0 ,, (or any oth rate that may be fixed aft further consideration)
Raw rice		Rs. 12- 0- 0 a mura.

These prices will be in force in respect of voluntary sales only, with effect from the date of the order issued by the Collector of South Kanara. The price to be paid for paddy and rice acquired through requisitioning should be at a rate whic is eight annas less per mura of rice.

3. The rates authorised will be in force for one year an

ill not be increased in the course of the year.

4. The Collector of S.Kanara has already worked out the details as regards the fixing of prices, profits for Co-operative Societies, transport charges etc. These will remain as already fixed by the Collector.

5. When an order for requisitioning is issued, it is open to the person receiving it to agree to the acquisition and to deliver the rice voluntarily. In such a case, although the legal formality of an order of acquisition should be gone through, the sale should be treated as a voluntary sale and the prices fixed for voluntary sales should be paid. Where the requisitioning order is addressed to a tenant intimation of the requisitioning order, when it is passed or confirmed, should be given to the landlord so that he may arrange either to get the rice delivered voluntarily or to be present at the time of the voluntary delivery and make arrangements with his tenant to receive his rent out of the money paid to the tenant or to receive it himself, if the tenant consents to it. If the rice is acquired only by compulsory requisition, the price should be paid to the tenant only and a notice of the action taken should be given to the landlord at as early a stage as possible. The issue of such a notice to the landlord is purely a matter of grace.

6. The entire quantity of paddy and rice requisitioned is being given to the Co-operative Societies and will continue to be so given. No requisitioned paddy or rice should be given to wholesale merchants. The Central Co-operative Society will receive the entire quantity of requisitioned rice and it will also accept for purchase all voluntary offers of paddy and rice at the prices fixed by the Collector. This Society should distribute supplies to all the Co-operative Societies in the district. In areas where the number of societies is not enough, the Central Co-operative Society proposes to increase the number. Until new societies are established, ~~the Collector may utilise~~ retail merchants ~~to run~~ working depots under ~~his~~ control, ~~in any area or areas~~, by finding supplies

the Collector will be supplementing the work of the Co op Societies

themselves and selling grain. If the Collector considers it necessary to use retail depots in addition to co-operative depots, he may do so in consultation with the Central Co-operative Society.

7. The Collector has already issued orders for requisitioning of rice on the general scale of about 50 per cent of the rent recovered by a landlord paying an assessment of Rs.100/- and more. In order to bring this into line with the general formula laid down for automatic freezing or requisitioning for all the districts of the Presidency, the Government direct that automatic requisitioning of rice and paddy in the South Kanara District should not exceed the limits specified below :

i. For the 1st crop, 25 per cent of the melvaram in respect of holdings of over 5 acres in extent and up to the level of areas with an assessment of Rs.100/

ii. For the 2nd crop, 50 per cent of the melvaram in respect of all holdings above 5 acres

In respect of lands with an assessment of Rs.100/- and over the percentage already fixed by the Collector should continue. The Collector is permitted to fix the amount for automatic requisitioning in respect of both the crops as rents are generally fixed for the two crops together.

8. In cases of land held under alisanthanam, the total assessment of the property may be high but a number of individuals might be actually cultivating areas of 5 acres and less. In such cases exemptions from automatic requisitioning should apply to actual holdings of 5 acres and less. The Government understand that there are some home farms of over 5 acres but cultivated by a group of individuals who require the total produce of the land for themselves. As they are in the same position as people who have holdings of five acres and less, such cases should be dealt with on their individual merits.

9. As regards the quantities requisitioned, the supply should be made according to the following programme

1/8th by 1st January,
1/8th by 1st February,
3/8th by 1st March; and
3/8th by 1st April.

10. The orders of requisitioning will give the option to deliver either paddy or its equivalent in rice within the period stated.

11. Mangalore town requires 30,000 muras of rice per month. The landholders, who were consulted, have agreed to give 10,000 muras by the middle of December. As soon as rice from this source or any other source becomes available for meeting the needs of Mangalore, all merchants who are licensed to sell rice in Mangalore should be directed to sell at prices not higher than those now fixed by the Collector for sales by Co-operative Societies. If these ceiling prices are exceeded by licensed merchants, their licenses under the Foodgrains Control Order will be cancelled and they will be liable to the other penalties prescribed under the Order. The Collector should then also introduce control of all movements of rice to and from Mangalore. All holders of stocks of 10 maunds and more in Mangalore should be ordered to declare their stocks and the excess over 10 maunds with them frozen and requisitioned when necessary. These arrangements will merge into rationing arrangements when rationing is introduced.

12. Ceiling prices should be fixed in respect of rice sold by licensed merchants in the entire district with effect from January 1944 when the requisitioned stocks are expected to be received. The ceiling prices should be those at which Co-operative Societies sell requisitioned rice or prices advised by the Prices Advisory Committee or as otherwise fixed by the Collector.

13. The Collector is requested to issue instructions

to the Tahsildars to submit a report of the action taken to requisition stocks indicating :

(1) the number of requisition orders issued;
(2) the percentages fixed;
(3) the quantity requisitioned;
(4) the dates fixed for delivery of paddy or rice;
(5) whether the orders refer to the first or second crop;
(6) the rate of rent generally prevalent in the taluks viz., 2/3 or half; and
(7) the usual time of payment of rent in each talu

These reports on receipt should be submitted to the Government through the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplie

Further report in 2538 FI

To
The Bd. of Rev.(C.S)
The Collector of S.Kanara
S.F.

S.O. & C.C.S. Reinforcements & Address

D.O.NO.31474(A)FI43-[redacted] of 10-12-43

I am to say with reference to your D.O. note dated the [redacted] inst on the subject of S. Kanara ~~the draft~~ steamer [redacted] desires to proceed to Sharjah & Dubai in ballast. There are no passengers or cargo for the ports. ~~[redacted]~~ The District [redacted] ~~has not received any reports~~ ~~[redacted]~~ ~~[redacted]~~ ~~[redacted]

No more decisions
Lord Cromer.
Introduced answer as to Egyptian
Cotton prices
Exportation of
& sales by Egyptian merchants
Reminded of the universal
This was
Approval — Mr Strachey
Mr Gladstone
It was mentioned.
Just were mentioned at
meeting at Downing Street
& Ministers accepted
[illegible]
by them present as a
to be in Newcastle tomorrow with Mrs Dilke.
Mr Dilke has been cleared to [illegible]
Mr Gladstone is coming

James Stansfeld

Yours

W. Scott Bronson Esq
C.S.I. C.I.E. &c
&c &c.

Civil Supplies - Rice situation in South Kanara. Rice II Sort.

	Price on 23/10/43 (Rs. per B.M.)	Price on 30/10/43
Mangalore	14.58	15.0

'B' at p1 n-f. ante: The price of rice II Sort in Mangalore has touched a new "high".

C.V.N.
5.11.43. R.M.S.
5.11.43

C | Let me see the file relating to rice position in South Kanara.

S.V.R.
6.11.43

To U.S. The file is submitted with reference to the orders of A.C. at 'C' above.

Government of Madras

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 347, 25th October 1939

Madras Travelling Allowance Rules—Rule 74—Treatment of vacation as leave on average pay for purposes of the rule—Amendment issued.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Government of India, Finance Department, dated 18th September 1939, No. F-5 (63)-R.1/39.

Order—No. 347, Finance, dated 25th October 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (2) of section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following amendment to the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules, namely :—

AMENDMENT.

At the end of rule 74 of the said rules, the following paragraph shall be added, namely :—

" When vacation is combined with leave on average pay, the period of vacation shall, for the purpose of this rule, be reckoned as leave on average pay."

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

T. N. S. RAGHAVAN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
,, all Heads of Departments.
,, all Departments of the Secretariat.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
,, the Postmaster-General.
,, the Deputy Accountant-General (Posts and Telegraphs).
,, the Government of India, Finance Department (with C.L. and three copies).
,, the Government of India, Home Department (with C.L. and ten copies).
,, the other Departments of the Government of India, except Defence Department (with C.L.)
,, the Secretary to the Governor-General (with C.L. and two copies).

2. For a full appreciation of the rice situation in South Kanara reference is solicited to the papers mentioned below :-

(1) Memorandum of 29-3-43 of the Kanara Chamber of Commerce — pp 3-18 C.F. in (E) in the L.F.

(2) Report of the Collector of S. Kanara, dated 6-4-43 — pp 39-41 C.F. in (E) in the L.F.

(3) The Board's note on item (1) above — pp 47-50 ibid

(4) Representation dated 7-6-43 from Mr. C.L. Lobo, Vice-Chairman, Mangalore Municipality — pp 15-31 C.F. in the L.F.

(5) Remarks of the Board and the Collector on item (4) — pp 101-104 ibid

G.O. 4260 29/12/43

(6) Report of the Collector of S. Kanara, dated 29.6-43 — pp 55-57 ibid

(7) Board's remarks on item (6) — pp 63-64 ibid

(8) Orders on items (6) and (7) — pp 65 and 93 to 94 ibid

(9) Govt. Memo. re. sale of ~~se~~ commandeered rice — p 99 C.F. ibid

(10) Collector's Reply to item (9) — p 113 C.F. ibid

(11) Govt. Memo. re. inter-taluk restrictions in S. Kanara — p 107 C.F. ibid

(12) Collector's report and Board's Ref. with ref. to item (11) above — pp 117 to 118 ibid

(13) Board's reference dated 30/10/43 for additional staff in view of requisitioning work — pp 123 to 125 ibid

(14) (a) Representations received in Oct. 43 from certain institutions and persons in S. Kanara, particularly petition from the S. Kanara Landowners' Association at hh 17-21 C.F. — } pages 9½-42 C.F.

(b) Suggestions re. requisitioning, etc., by Mr. A.B. Shetty — hh 59-61 C.F.

5) The Collector's circular to requisitioning officers regarding requisitioning. — hh 53-56 C.F.

6) Special Report of Sri Rao Sahib R.C. Ratho, Dy. C.C.S. on the food situation in S. Kanara ~~with suggestions for improvement~~ — hh 47-52 C.F.

7) The Board's remarks and recommendations on item (16) — hh 45-46 C.F.

8) Note regarding licensing of certain producers in S. Kanara under the Foodgrains Control Order, 1942. — pages 17-19 of (Ld. 21908 FI/43)

3. A statement showing the wholesale prices of Rice II Sort at Mangalore from Janr. 40 to Oct. 43 is submitted for reference at flag (n). A statement showing officers who are connected with or solely employed on 'food control' work is put up for reference at flag (E)

Recent Govt. orders regarding requisitioning are submitted at (k)

4. Orders have not yet been passed on the recommendations of the Board

at pages 45-46 C.F. It is for orders whether the issue of orders in the matter will be deferred till A4 returns from tour in South Kanara.

This may be Dated 6 A4 for orders on A. after order have been passed in the linked file and necessary extracts taken.

9/11/43 Ad See

To U.S.

Necessary extracts have been taken from the linked file and sent to Revenue. The file may be submitted to A4.

10/11/43

A:

A4

Orders in Circulation at 'C' ove leaf:

The Board's proposals are given in brief and noted on below:--

(1) Private merchants may be eliminated and Co-operative Societies may be permitted to buy direct from producers and sell to consumers: Elimination of wholesale ~~of wholesale~~ rice merchants has been advocated on all hands. The producers have the grievance that wholesale merchants earn a hugh profit. The merchants are stated to have profiteered even in the sale of rice commandeered by the Collector and given to them for sale in March 1943. Consumers have also complained vehemently and repeatedly against the profiteering middlemen. The part which the wholesale merchant has to play under the rice distribution scheme of the Collector will be seen from para. 10 at pp. 54-55 c.f. Briefly, wholesale merchants have to arrange for the transport and storage of requisitioned rice at taluk headquarters and sell them to approved retailers under the Collector's direction at a profit of not more than 4 annas per mura. The Board's proposal is that Co-operative Societies should displace the private merchants by being allowed to buy rice voluntarily offered by producers. The Board states that Co-operative Societies might be able to get paddy and arrange to convert it into rice or even make arrangements with the producers to get rice itself.

'A' at p 45 c.f.

'B' at p 45 c.f

According to Mr. Rathos report, the Central Co-operative Stores Limited, Mangalore, is prepared to distribute rice in Mangalore Town provided rice is delivered at its godown. It is not known whether the Co-operative organisation

'R' at p 51 c

in S. Kanara is sufficiently strong or can be sufficiently strengthened to undertake the work of purchase and distribution in respect of the whole district. Mr. Ratho and the Board while recommending acceptance of voluntary offers have at the same time suggested continuance of requisitioning. This would go to show that Co-operative Societies are not expected to do all the buying necessary and that the Govt. have to arrange to buy simultaneously. If the purchases by the Govt. and those by the Societies are greater than the Co-operative Stores can store and sell, then certain wholesale -merchants may have to be continued for storing and wholesale distribution or the Govt. may themselves have to arrange to store and distribute to retailers.

(2) Rs. 10/- per mura may be allowed to producers for rice delivered at taluk headquarters: The Collector has fixed the requisitioned price for rice delivered at taluk headquarters at Rs. 8-6-0 per mura for suggi rice with suitable increase or decrease for superior or any inferior rice. The prices fixed by the Collector for rice requisitioned in March and April '43 were:-

(i) Suggi and Rashee.	..	8-10-0 per mura.
(ii) Guddu.	..	9- 2-0 "
(iii) Maskathi.	..	9-10-0 "

Landholders volunteered to deliver rice at taluk headquarters at Rs. 10/- per mura of rice of the lowest quality (presumably suggi and Rashee). This works out to Rs. 9-8-5 per I.M. The Board considers this reasonable. The f.o.r. ceiling price of rice per maund of the II sort in the Southern surplus dts. is Rs. 8-9-0. The rate of Rs. 10/- per mura (or Rs. 9-8-5 per maund) suggested for delivery at taluk headquarters in S. Kanara seems reasonable, as delivery at taluk headquarters would mean additional transport charges, etc.

The question arises how to ensure that this rate is adhered to. The Board has not made any recommendation. Presumably the Board expects that the landholders will not go back on their offer and that Co-operative Societies will manage to secure - rice at Rs. 10/- per mura. In a resolution passed by the - Mangalore Municipal Council on 25-10-1943 the Govt. have been requested to empower the Collector to fix ceiling prices of

rice in the district and also to appoint grain purchasing officers. If prices are to be fixed for paddy and rice of different sorts, with Rs. 10/- per mura of suggi rice as the basis, it is doubtful whether the Co-operative Societies can always and in all areas prevail on producers to sell at those prices. If the Mangalore Municipal Council's resolution is accepted and special purchase officers are appointed or even if the Tahsildars who now requisition rice are allowed to accept voluntary offers, there may be a better chance of these prices being honoured, as these officers will have powers to requisition at lower rates as is now the practice in surplus dts.

(3) Rice may be sold by Co-operative Societies at Rs. 10-8-0 per mura: i.e., Co-operative Societies may be allowed 8 annas per mura over the purchase price. This margin includes transport, storage and establishment charges and wholesalers profit and presupposes that the Co-operative Societies will have rice delivered at taluk headquarters.

(4) Requisitioning in some form (either in the shape of paddy or in the shape of rice) is necessary: Detailed instructions regarding requisitioning were issued by the Collector in a circular dated 27-9-1943. In Memo. No. 30532 (B)F.I/43-1 dated 2-10-1943 instructions were issued prescribing certain limits for authmatic freezing or requisitioning. In G.O.No. 2898 Dev., dated 3-11-1943, Collectors, etc., were told that ryots should be given the choice to offer rice in lieu of paddy within a given time. It is presumed that the Collector would have issued or will be issuing revised instructions with reference to the Govt. orders.

2. The following points are for orders :-

(1) whether the Board's proposal that land owners may be allowed Rs.10/- per mura of rice delivered at taluk headquarters to Co-operative Societies will be approved;

(2) whether merchants may be displaced by Co-operative Societies and the rice handed over by land owners may be distributed by the Co-operative Societies to consumers at about Rs.10-8-0 per mura;

(3) whether if the required quantities of rice are not

forthcoming at Rs.10/- per mura, rice may be requisitioned and made available for distribution by Co-operative Societies;

4) whether there may be a difference of Rs.0-8-0 per mura of rice with a corresponding margin per mura of paddy for rice or paddy which has to be requisitioned; as against rice which is voluntarily offered;

5) whether the Board may be asked to report if the Co-operative Societies in the district are sufficiently numerous and sufficiently strong to be able to take up the entire distribution of rice and whether it is necessary to employ wholesale merchants besides Co-operative areas in any part of the district or whether Government themselves should undertake the work of the wholesale merchant in any area;

6) Rationing: Whether the Board's recommendation that statutory rationing of rice should be introduced in Mangalore and Kasargod will be approved. It may be pointed out that previously the Board considered that statutory rationing was not necessary in any of the towns in South Kanara district and that the Government previously approved of this view.

Con
#6 17/1/47 Ad Sec

A) abvr. Bd's proposal & displace private merchants by Co-op. Societies may be given a trial. There are a number of these societies all over the Dist fairly well in Chittapur & may be tried in S. Kanara Re Govt Stores may continue & requisition thereon necessary but the rice to requisitioned may be allotted to Co-op Societies which will take delivery from the premises & distribute to the public

B & C) Collector may be asked & directed Co-op Societies & Govt Voluntary Agts - Requisitioning Officers (Taluk, Revenue & Dy Tahsildars) at the rate of Rs 10/- per mura at Taluk Hqrs for Voluntary Sales. but requisitioning may offer the same rate & voluntary Sales, but requisitions at lower rates. Say 0-8-0 per mura. There is no need to appoint separate requisitioning officers as suggested by the Mangalore Municipal Council - Co-op Societies may sell at Rs 10-80 per mura

+D.

E. A report may be called for from the Bd,
but it may probably ascertain local opinion about
leasing his farm -

Training may be instituted at Mangalore
& Kasaragode

17/11/43 Ag 17.11.43

I have had Mangalore
on the 24th & 25th. He has
a few days W I hear
is only a few days W
when made local enquiries
before leasing orders on his file
before leasing orders at once after Mangalore & Kasaragode
except on F. Some orders at once after Mangalore & Kasaragode
This file handing over he has Carried

SRR 17/11/43

Draft submitted 17/11/43

17/11/43 17/11/43

(After issue, the draft and relevant extracts for the file will be forwarded with a separate file)

[Issued as G.O. 3729 (MS) of 17-XI-43.]

To the Addl. Development Secretary.

I propose to visit South Kanara District, arriving there in the evening of the 21st inst. by the Malabar Express and staying at Mangalore on the 22nd and 23rd. On the 22nd I wish to meet landholders in the District at a conference at 3 p.m. at the Collector's office. Representative landowners should be invited by the Collector. Landholders or agricultural associations who wish to send representatives to the conference should be permitted to do so. Some representatives of consumers and dealers should also be invited. Altogether the conference may be in the neighbourhood of 40 to 50. On the 23rd I propose to leave in the morning, say at 8.30 a.m., for Karkal and Udipi. The Collector will please accompany me. He may call for a conference of local agriculturists at Karkal and also at Udipi to meet me at suitable hours in the course of the day. I propose to return to Mangalore in the evening. I should like to see some of the sugar-cane area in the neighbourhood of Udipi. I should also like to visit some villages where there are rice stocks so that I may have an idea of the extent of the stocks held in villages. I wish also to make enquiries in towns and villages as regards the prices at which rice is selling.

The Collector may be told that the dates are for the present provisional, but he will be told as soon as possible when the dates are confirmed.

Herewith a telegram from the Udipi Landholders' Association asking when I may visit Udipi. I am replying to them provisionally that I shall visit Udipi on the 23rd inst. There are several other telegrams asking me to visit South Kanara. Please see which other places I might visit in order to hear local opinion, but probably Mangalore, Karkal and Udipi will be sufficient to meet the agriculturists of the District.

SR (5141)

D. U.S.

A draft G.O. is submitted below for approval.

After issue, this will be resubmitted with the main file and the point raised at 'A' above will be noted on.

The draft may be approved. After approval a fair o/c will be placed in

5-11-43

Addl. Development Secretary.

I am leaving on the 21st evening instead of the 20th. My stay in South Kanara will therefore be postponed by a day. Please correct the dates accordingly. The corrected dates may be stated as final and need not be made reference to their being provisional.

[D.O.No. 36193 FI/43-1 dt 6-11-43 to the Collector of S. Kanara]

To U.S-

'A' on p 1 above. Other telegrams requesting A-4 to visit S. Kanara are at pages 1-?? C.F. in flag (G)* and at pages 1-27 ~~at flag~~ C.F. in the L.F. The telegra are mainly from Brahmavar and Hunge cutta in Udipi Taluk. A few telegram have been received from Udipi (town) and one from Karkala and one from Coondapur. The Collector has stated that Kasargod is a deficit taluk. It is the southernmost taluk in S. Kanara and far away from Mangalore A-4's camp headquarters.

~ p 9 of (G)

p 17 C.F in the L F

* C. no. 31 / 1-10-'42 - F no.

The file may be submitted for ~~It is~~ the orders of A-4 ~~may be~~ as to ~~to know~~ whether he would be pleased to visit any other places besides Mangalore and Udipi and if so whether the Collector may be informed of his ~~of~~ ~~letters~~ Collector may be asked to inform him ~~he~~ can meet him at Mangalore

8-11-43

9/11/43

Seen

To the Addl. Development Secretary.

Herewith my tour programme for information. The Collector of Mangalore should be informed that I shall be reaching Mangalore on the 23rd evening at 7 p.m. The conference at Mangalore should be on the 24th and the visit to Karkal and Udipi with local conferences will be on the 25th.

SMR
12.11.63

V.o Addl. Secy.

Programme as submitted below for approval.

12/11/63

Extract of A-4's orders dated 18-11-1943.

To the Addl.Development Secretary.

Please ask the Collector of South Kana[illegible]o include in the list of invitees for the Conference on the 24th inst. at Mangalore the following gentlema: Mr.R.M.Savur, Retired Inspector of Schools, residing at Padnakad in Kanhangad Village (near Neeleshwar).

U.S.I.

~~Extract taken and added to C.No.31474(A) F.I/43 and action taken SDF.18-11-43~~

xxx xxx xxx

S.V.R. 18-11-43

R.M.S. 18-11-43

[D.G. No. 31474(A) F/43-2 dt. 18-11-43]

[Letter No. 31474(A) F/43-3 dt 18 11 - 43]

[C.No 37859 FI/43 — from the Bd. of Rev. (CS), Ref No 6592/43-4 A3, dt 12-11-43]

[C.No. 38260 FI/43 — from Mr J.A. Saldanha, letter dt 15-11-43]

[C.No 38705 FI/43 - from Mr. C L. Lobo Mangalore dt 18-11-43]

[C. No 38694 F 1/43 — From the Secy to the C.C.S., D O. dated 19-11-43]

Extracts of A-4's notes in the C.F. (pages 138 and 147)

Page 138 - Addl. Dev. S — For remarks S.V.R/17.11.43

Page 147 Spl. Addl. Dev. S - Let me see this. S.V.R. 19-11-43.

To U.S.

Pages 133 - 158 may be perused

In the printed note at pp 137-138 C.F., Mr. J.A Sar has made the following suggestions: p 138 C.F.

(1) Control of wholesale prices may be effected.

Or (2) Import of rice from surplus districts may be allowed without restriction

(3) Rationing may be introduced in Mangalore and other urban areas

Item (1) above: It is not the policy of the Govt to fix wholesale prices of rice statutorily.

The question of making rice available to consumers in S. Kanara at reasonable prices has already been taken up - pl. see notes at pages 6-10 above. No further action seems necessary at this stage.

Item (2) at p 18 above: South Kanara is self-sufficient in rice. The Collector of the district and the Regional Food Commissioner Madras suggested that a quota of rice (2000 tons) may be allowed to the district so as to counteract hoarding and profiteering tendencies of producers and middlemen. The Govt. did not agree to this. The Dy. C.C.S. who has sent a detailed report on South Kanara food situation has concluded that there is no need for importing rice from outside the district. No action seems called for on Mr. Saldanha's request.

M'm p 45 C.F

para 9, p 57 C.F in the L.F.

para 2, p 69 C.F in the L.F

para 3, p 65 C.F. in the L.F

para 14 at p 52 C.F

Item (3) at p 18 above: The Govt. have already approved the proposal of the Bd. of Rev. (C.S) that rationing on a statutory basis may be introduced at once in Mangalore and Kasargod. It is the policy of the Govt. to introduce rationing in ~~as many~~ all areas where rationing is desirable or practicable. No separate action seems necessary on Mr. Saldanha's ~~reqst~~ request

p 65 C.F.

P.T.O.

3/1474(A)PT

A copy of the ~~The~~ Board's Memo. referred to at 'B' on p. 147 C.F. is at pages 157-158 C.F. and is submitted for perusal. ~~with reference~~ (Copy of the Memo. was not formally communicated to the Court).

Mr. Saldanha has also suggested that rice should be made available at about Rs. 8/9/- per i.m. It is proposed to fix Rs. 12/8/- per mund as the ceiling retail price of rice in S. Kanara W.r.t. the Board's reference at pp. 133-135 of., we may generally agree with the Board's views.

20/11/43

For orders
Cm
20/11/43

20/11/43.
Ad Sec

I. I held a conference with representative of land owners, dealers and consumers at Mangalore on the 24th November 1943. Before doing so, I discussed the question with the Collector and certain leading non-officials and came to provisional decisions. On announcing these at the meeting, it was found that a generally acceptable solution would thereby be provided. I announced the decisions at Karkal and Udipi and there too similar acceptances were expressed. The main change provided in this decision is that ceiling prices are fixed not merely for sale of rice requisitioned by the Collector and handed over to Co-operative Societies or rice voluntarily sold to the Co-operative Societies at the prices that have been fixed but also will be in operation for all sales by merchants licensed under the Food Grains Control Order. The amount of paddy and rice that will be sold to the Co-operative Societies whether imported into the district, if any, or requisitioned from landholders automatically or otherwise or voluntarily sold to the Co-operative Societies will probably be only a sixth or so of the total production or consumption of the district. Unless therefore the price of the rest of the paddy and rice ~~is controlled the rest of the produce~~ consumed is also controlled at the same level, it is unlikely that the price of rice ~~wi~~ sold by the Co-operative Societies will appreciably ~~be~~ control~~led~~ the prices elsewhere in the district. This is particularly so because the wholesale merchants in South Kanara has been very greedy and has been pushing up the prices as hard as they could. There is practically unanimous opinion among all except the wholesale dealers that the price of rice and paddy for all sales should be controlled to the largest extent possible. I have drawn the boundary for the present at ~~for the~~ sales by licensed merchants which, with the machinery that we have developed, can be ~~given now will be~~ controlled. What will be left will be the sales by persons dealing in less than 20 mds. of rice at a time. Their sales will comparatively be a small fraction and it may be expected that their prices will be affected by the prices current in the sales by Co-operative Societies and licensed merchants. The position will however be watched and if ultimately all prices should be controlled, the question of taking such action will then be considered.

II. The following are the decisions that I have made in regard to the .ce situation in South Kanara. They have practically all been announced , the various meetings and the Collector has already been told. Formal ders may issue. Let me see however the draft.

1. The District will be treated as more or less self-sufficient. If at any time there is need for import, Government will decide on the Import necessary.

2. The price of Rs.10/- a mura indicated by the Board of Revenue will be applied to the most common variety of Rashi which is about 70% of the total production of rice in the district. Guddu which is said to be about 15% will have a price of Rs.10/8; Muskati (about 10%) Rs.11/- and Kachika (about 5%) will have Rs.9/8 or as fixed after future consideration by the Collector. Raw rice Rs.12/- a mura. These are the prices fixed by the Collector for voluntary sales and they will be in force with effect from the date of his order in respect of voluntary sales. Prices for requisitioning will be 8 annas less a mura. Details as regards the fixing of prices, profits for Co-operative Societies, transport charges etc. will remain as already fixed by the Collector.

3. When an order for requisitioning is issued it is open to the person receiving it to agree to acquisition and delivery the rice voluntarily. In such a case although the legal formality of an order of acquisition will be gone through, the sale will be treated as a voluntary sale and the prices for voluntary sale will be given. Intimation of the requisitioning order when it is passed or confirmed will be given to the Landlord so that he may arrange either to get the rice delivered voluntarily or to be present at the time of the voluntary delivery, and make arrangements with his tenant to receive his rent out of the money paid to the tenant. If the rice is received only by compulsory requisition, the price will be paid to the tenant and a notice giving intimation to the landlord at as early a stage as possible will be given. But it should be noted that giving the notice to the landlord is purely a matter of grace. For voluntary delivery, the Co-operative Society has arranged to pay at once. For requisition, amount due will be calculated and paid as soon as possible.

4. The Ceiling prices for requisitioning and voluntary sales will not be increased for a year.

5. All the requisitioned paddy and rice is being given to Co-operative Societies and will continue to be given. No requisitioned rice will be given to wholesale merchants. Retail merchants may be used to run depots under control, if Co-operative Societies are not available in any area or areas.

6. The Collector has already ordered requisitioning of rice on the general scale of about 50% of the rent received by ~~the~~ a landlord paying an assessment of Rs.100/- and more. In order to bring this into line with the general formula applied to all districts of the Presidency, automatic requisitioning will also be done up to 25% of the melvaram from the first crop in respect of holdings of over 5 acres in extent and up to the level of areas with Rs.100/- as assessment. To the second crop, ~~the~~ automatic requisitioning will be up to 50% of the melvaram in respect of all holdings over 5 acres. The Collector may fix an amount for automatic requisition in respect of both crops as rents are generally fixed for the two crops together. These two percentages will be the basis on which the total to be requisitioned ~~made~~ may be calculated. ~~From~~ For land with Rs.100 and over as assessment, the Collector's present action may continue. The Collector has ordered that as regards the quantities requisitioned, the supply should be made according to the following programme:-

1/8th by 1st January,
1/8th by 1st February,
3/8th by 1st March, and
3/8th by 1st April.

7. Rationing has been ordered in Mangalore and Kasargod and after these arrangements are completed the question of extending rationing to the other 4 taluk headquarters will also be decided. Palghat as a municipality has to be taken up quickly for rationing.

8. On the Kasargod side of the District, village committees are helping to prevent smuggling to Malabar. The Collector wants five Police chowkies to be established on the passes leading to Mysore to prevent smuggling into Mysore and a certain number of chowkies (he will indicate the number) on the North Kanara side to prevent smuggling into Bombay. These should be opened quickly.

9. Collector's orders of requisitioning have given the option to deliver either paddy or the equivalent of rice within the period stated. This will continue.

10. Full demand for Mangalore town is 30,000 muras a month. Landholders consulted by me have agreed to give 10,000 muras by the middle of December. As soon as rice from this source or otherwise is available for meeting the needs of Mangalore town, all merchants who are licensed to sell rice in Mangalore will be directed to sell at prices not higher than those now fixed by the Collector for sales by Co-operative Societies. If these ceiling prices are exceeded by licensed merchants their licenses will be cancelled and they will be liable to other penalties prescribed by the Food Grains Control Order. The Collector should ~~at the same time~~ also introduce control of all movements of rice to and from Mangalore. Stocks in Mangalore of 10 maunds and more should be ordered to be ~~delivered~~ declared and the excess over 10 maunds frozen and requisitioned when necessary. These arrangements will ~~help~~ merge into rationing arrangements when rationing is introduced.

11. Ceiling prices should similarly be ordered in the case of sales by licensed merchants over the whole District from January next, when the Collector will begin to get requisitioning of stocks. The ceiling prices will be those at which Co-operative Societies are to sell requisitioned rice or prices advised by the Prices Advisory Committee or as otherwise fixed by the Collector.

12. The Central Co-operative Society will receive all the requisitioned rice and it will also accept all voluntary offers of paddy and rice at the prices fixed. This Society will distribute supplies to all other co-operative societies in the district, where, if the number of societies is not enough, the Central Society proposes to increase them; but in the meanwhile retail merchants working under control will be supplementing the work of the Co-operative Societies by finding supplies themselves and selling grain. If the Collector desires to use retail depots in addition to Co-operative depots, he can do so where necessary, in consultation with the Central Co-operative Society.

13. Requisitioning has been done, it is said, in 5 taluks with percentages according to the discretion of the Tahsildars. Karasgod is said not to have begun yet. The Collector has been told to order all Tahsildars to submit summaries of the action taken indicating the number of requisition orders, percentages, quantity requisitioned, dates for

for delivery etc. It should also be stated whether their orders refer only to first crop or both crops. What is the rate of rent generally prevalent in the taluks, 2/3rds or half.? When are the rents payable in each taluk? These summaries on receipt should be submitted to Government.

14. In places where rationing is introduced a Rationing Committee mainly composed of non-officials will be appointed to assist the officerin charge of the rationing.

15. In cases of land held under alisanthanam, the total assessment of the property may be high but a number of individuals would be actually cultivating areas of 5 acres and less. In such cases exemption from automatic requisitioning Should apply to holdings of 5 acres and less. ~~Should apply~~

16. There are also some home farms of over 5 acres but cultivated by a group of individuals who do require the total produce of the land for themselves. As they are in the same position as people who have holdings of 5 acres and less, or tenants cultivating such land, these cases should be dealt with on their individual merits as I have told the Collector.

SPR
30/12/43

1/12/43

To C.S.

A draft order is submitted for approval
As revised, for consideration.

Cm
31243

3/12/43
Ad Sec

Extracts of Notes from A.E.L. 11

SPK
31243

7620A
7.12.43.

I should like to have
remarks & suggestions, if any, of the C.C.S., on
the proposed order. Please

SPR
41243

Govt No. 314TH(A) FI43-5
dt. 158
Vide R6, D.6
4-12-43
Special

Cm
41243

C.C.S. No.

Board of Revenue,
(Civil Supplies).

U.O. Reply.

The exposition of policy announced in the G.O. is not particularly logical, and a good deal of re-arrangement would seem to be desirable. As worded it is somewhat obscure in that para. 2 does not bring out the stage at which these prices apply although that is apparently the producer's stage. They purport to be ceiling prices and seem to be the prices Co-operative Societies will pay producers for voluntary offers of rice, but the wording also indicates that even a voluntary offer is one made after requisitioning from a producer. The corollory that while licensed wholesale merchants may make voluntary purchases, in the true sense of the term, Co-operative Societies will be spoon-fed is paradoxical and seems to indicate that Government do not think any voluntary offers, properly so-called, will be forthcoming at the prices fixed.

2. The scheme, in essence, contemplates all-out requisitioning throughout the district forthwith on the lines indicated in para. 7 of the draft. That, it seems to me, is the main decision of policy involved and it should, I feel, come to the forefront of the G.O. and para. 9 should presumably also come much earlier. The seond point is ceiling purchase prices for such requisitioning and that should come second and it should then be explained how sale prices down to retail sales will be calculated. The Adviser's minute suggests that sales by retailers will be a small amount compared with those of wholesalers and Co-operative Societies. That, I consider, is not a valid assumption as the great bulk of the sales everywhere to actual consumers are by retailers who are not necessarily or ordinarily licensed wholesalers, and it will obviously create difficulty if retailers all over the district, especially the small retailers in the villages, are eliminated, and no Co-operative Society on earth could expand its organization to overtake all retail sales everywhere. The order should therefore lay down primary producer's prices, wholesale prices (assuming Co-operative Societies as the monopolist wholesalers) and retail prices, or at least indicate the differences allowable at the various stages. It is not known what differential details the Collector has fixed though that is referred to generally in para. 4 of the draft.

3. It is apparently assumed that wholesalers will only get their hands on stocks offered voluntarily (in the real sense and not in the sense of voluntary surrender after requisitioning), and that they will be forced to adapt the price they pay to producers to the scale given in para. 2 of the draft and their price to retailers or to consumers to the price differentials rather vaguely described in para. 4 of the draft. This assumes that the price differences fixed by the Collr. are fair for the trade generally and not merely for Co-operative Societies which may be able to work to narrower margins. In the absence of details, I cannot say if that assumption is justified.

4. An analysis of the distribution of assessments in Trichy District and the consequential estimate of the amount of rice which would be obtained by requisitioning on the lines laid down by Govt. showed that the amount would be surprisingly small and only a fraction of what should be the exportable surplus. A similar examination for South Kanara yields very different results since holdings of over 5 ac. paying less than Rs. 100 represent nearly 31.4% of the total extent and those paying over Rs. 100 nearly 50.4%. The result is that we may expect requisitioning on the scale envisaged in the draft G.O. to yield about 60,000 tons of rice, i.e., something under ¼ of the total rice produced, if the considerations

considerations mentioned in para. 8 of the draft are ignored. What effect these may have I am quite unable to say: they might involve a drop to 30,000 tons or more or less: only experience will show. South Kanara being a self-sufficient district, it is possible to make a fair estimate of what is required to feed the agricultural population and what is required to feed the non-agricultural population and the estimate for the latter is surprisingly near the figure of 60,000 tons of rice referred to above. But for the unknown factor created by para. 8 of the draft (Alisanthanam law and home farms) it might be said that the scheme would yield enough to supply not only the towns but all village shops which supply the non-cultivating classes and the problem would then be how can the Co-operative Societies cater for retail sale in the towns and all the villages. The needs of Mangalore and Kasaragod may be put at approximately 15,200 tons for a year and the scheme should certainly safely feed them and probably all the small towns as well

5. It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that to purchase 60,000 tons of rice will involve a total expenditure of approximately Rs. 1.65 crores and, on the programme given in para. 9 of the draft G.O., not much of the earlier expenditure will be recouped before the latest expenditure is incurred. It is a matter for serious consideration whether the Co-operative Societies can find finance to this extent. Even if they can, it seems likely that there will be a net contribution to inflationary tendencies while the finance usually employed by the wholesale merchants will lie idle.

6. It is also clear from what I have said in para. 4 above, that these large stocks will have to be obtained and paid for by Co-operative Societies within 4 months but their consumption must be spread over one year. It is not certain that rice, as rice, will keep so long even under South Kanara storage conditions and it is therefore a matter for consideration whether the requisitioning programme should stand. Quite apart from that, just as in the case of merchants holding stocks of North Indian rice for much longer periods than the usual trade period, the Co-operative Societies will have to make allowances in their selling price either on an average basis throughout the year or progressively by monthly additions to price for interest on their capital and for godown rents and godown charges. This has not been provided for in the order.

7. Another point which arises rather out of the Collector's proceedings seen in the current file than out of the draft G.O., is the movement programme. Is all the rice requisitioned to be moved to Taluk Headquarters and then moved back to the smaller villages as required? The retailers there cannot store large quantities as they will not have storage and could not store over 20 maunds without a licence. In the ordinary course, they would buy small quantities from producers or wholesalers as required.

8. As I have said already, the really unknown factor in estimating the procurement is para. 8 of the draft. I am inclined to suspect that factor will operate very seriously, although I have no real personal knowledge of West Coast conditions. If it does, then, as I see the working of the scheme, the ordinary trade will have to come in to the picture to a very considerable extent and the Co-operative Societies will no doubt take the Municipal and other towns and large villages and leave the village sales to the trade. If para. 8 affects the total procurement to the extent that may be feared, it follows that requisitioning must be carried further or the usual trade channels must operate for the balance. If the wholesale dealers in rice are ousted in places where they have their licences, by the operation of Co-operative Societies, they will either have to give up or be given licences for branches to trade elsewhere. Without them the retailers will not have the finance to operate and even if they had, they would have to store in wholesale quantities. There is therefore a grave risk of a

a complete break-down if all dealers are to be compelled to sell at the rates fixed for Co-operative Societies (who will get supplies through Govt. agency) unless it is made illegal for producers to demand more than the ceilings given in para. 2 of the draft. It appears from the Adviser's minute that landholders etc. have welcomed the scheme. It seems quite possible that they realised that a good deal would still be left free after requisitioning, which might be sold at more favourable rates. It seems too much to hope that cultivators in South Kanara will not try to get higher prices if they can.

9. In view of the possibly promising results in the case of this particular district, it is perhaps rather unnecessary for me to labour the point that this combination of requisitioning at ceiling prices cum ceiling prices for licensees is really statutory price control, but as my views of any views of mine so far on the subject have been expressed only orally I may put them on record here.

The real departure from previous policy is not either fixing of a ceiling purchase price for acquisition by Government (on behalf of the co-operative organization) or wholesale requisitioning to a certain percentage scale already laid down by Govt. but the attempt to enforce statutory price control by back-door methods. In effect, the wholesaler is to be put out of business unless he can procure stocks at or below Govt.'s ceiling purchase prices and sell them at Co-operative Society rates and all the powers given by the F.G.C.O. are to be employed against him if, being unable to get stocks at Govt.'s ceiling prices, he procures and sells at higher prices. A glance at the Foodgrains Control Order and licence conditions will show that it would be illegal to punish a licensee unless he charged a higher profit or higher contingencies than was fixed. It would be an abuse of condition 9 of the licence to enforce a selling price based on a ceiling purchase price unless supplies at that ceiling could be ensured to the licensee. Stated thus, the scheme involves an entirely novel method of price control which should apparently be referred to the Food Department of the Government of India. I am not prepared to say that, in view of what has happened in South Kanara, there is not a case for attempting statutory price control with producers', wholesalers' and retailers' prices all fixed with suitable differentials, but there is no disguising the fact that it is statutory price control that is being attempted. I have already indicated, in personal discussion with the Adviser, my views of the more general proposal to fix wholesaler's ceilings everywhere and indicated that, without fixation of producer's prices, I do not think it will work in deficit districts and is not needed in surplus districts and that we would do well to stick to 1942-43 practice and not seek to control completely either differences between G.P.O.'s prices in the surplus areas and local prices there or differences between prices of imported stocks and local stocks in the deficit districts. But I see no special reason to oppose a statutory price control experiment for rice only in South Kanara, provided it is called that and the necessary notifications are issued.

10. There are two other points that might be mentioned regarding the draft G.O.

There is one rather marked lacuna in the draft. Non-voluntary supplies will be made available to Co-operative Societies at a cheaper rate than voluntary supplies. Are there to be two rates of sale price or how is this difference to be accommodated?

It is not known how, without a great amount of work and a mass of detail in reports, Tahsildars can give the information required under (4) in para. 13 of the draft

draft even assuming that they can tabulate and group the requisition orders with reference to (2) and (5). It is difficult to see what use Government or the Board can have for these details. We have quite enough more important work to attend to, and it is essentially a matter for the District staff to watch progress and report if further requisitioning is necessary.

W. Scott Bria 7/12/43
Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

To

The Additional Secretary to Govt.,

Development Department U.O.

30 Agri (CS)
U.O. 7620 A3/43

7.12.43.

Subd to A4 for perusal of the no. note of the C.E.S. and for orders.
9/12/43 Ad. Sec

Dev

A4

The C.C.S. is apparently [illegible] with the Board in [illegible] to Districts. Nearly [illegible] the Board [illegible] describes [illegible] the Board is doing [illegible] but it is not done [illegible] frauds. The Contractors [illegible] 7 & 8 are based on orders issued by the Board [illegible] I have been [illegible] 7, minimum [illegible] are complaints [illegible] their discretion [illegible] The main decision [illegible] 1 & 2 ceiling prices [illegible]

interviews [illegible] para 11.

The conduct of the case has been fairly [illegible] and [illegible] meetings at Dumraon. Marked [illegible] and forms complete & there [illegible] Mr Dixit has been allowed to talk [illegible] Mr Dixit has been allowed to talk [illegible] with [illegible] & [illegible] [illegible] adjudgeing [illegible] & documents & affidavits. [illegible] Also issue D.O. & C.C.S. on [illegible] [illegible] below

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[Govt No. 31474(A)F I/43-6 Dev Dy 10-12-43] pp 165-166 ✓

Ms.

A report has been called for from the Collr. of Saran in para 13 of the Govt at pp 162-163 ✓. It is proper to see whether a C.B. entry against the date 31-1-44 has been made in the register before the file is docketed

20/12/43.

20/12/43

C.B. entry made against 31-1-44 ✓

20/12/43